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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. International Organization for Standardization

(General; 1947)

ISO is a network of national standards bodies from 157 countries. Through International Standards, ISO aims to promote the development of standardization and related activities with a view to facilitating international exchange of goods and services, and to developing cooperation in the spheres of intellectual, scientific, technological and economic activity. Its work addresses diverse topics such as health, safety, security, quality, the environment, transport and information technology, as well as associated services, management systems and conformity assessment.

The *ISO Strategic Plan 2005-2010 – Standards for a sustainable world,* which outlines the global vision for the organization in 2010, is the result of consultations undertaken in 2003 (in parallel with ISO's members) with ISO's major international partners – many of which from the United Nations system. The derived five-year *Action Plan for developing countries* aims to increase the participation of these countries in standardization activities and strengthen their standardization infrastructures. Cooperation with the United Nations, its specialized agencies and various bodies has substantially developed for the past four years.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

1 **United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE):** ISO has been active in strengthening the liaisons with UNECE, especially in the following areas: construction of road vehicles; transport of dangerous goods; intermodal transport/logistics; border crossing/customs; road traffic safety; inland navigation vessels; and security for the supply chain.

UNECE International Forum on *Common Regulatory Language for Global Trade*, Geneva, 20-21 June 2006. The ISO Secretary-General addressed the Forum on "International Standards and good regulatory practice".

UNECE Executive Forum on *Competing in a Changing Europe*, Geneva, 11-12 May 2004. The ISO Secretary-General took part in the Forum; he chaired and made opening remarks at the opening session "Beyond enlargement: Impact of competitiveness".

Meetings of the UNECE Working Party 6 *Regulatory Cooperation and Standardization Policies*. ISO has regularly been represented by its Secretary-General at the meetings (Geneva, 10-12 November 2003, 22-24 November 2004, and 19-21 June 2006) and provided updated reports on the latest developments within the ISO Committee on conformity assessment (ISO/CASCO).

2 **Economic Commission for Africa (ECA):** At the 17th Conference of the African Ministers of Industry held under the auspices of (*inter alia*) the ECA in Cairo (Egypt) on 19-21 June 2006, the ISO Secretary-General addressed the audience on the importance and benefits of International Standards for economic and social development. The Conference placed standards and conformity assessment high on the agenda for African industrialization and economic progress.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

3 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO): Relations between ISO and the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) have developed extensively and interaction has been constantly enhanced, including on ISO 22000 *Food safety management systems – Requirements for organizations throughout the food chain.*

4 International Labour Organization (ILO): The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between ISO and ILO, signed on 4 March 2005 to secure a good level of cooperation with ISO in the field of social responsibility (SR) through the ILO headquarters in Geneva, proves to be very useful.

5 International Maritime Organization (IMO): IMO continues to be a strong supporter and client of ISO Technical Committee 8 *Ships and marine technology*. The ISO 28000 series of standards related to security in the supply chain has been developed with IMO's active support.

6 International Telecommunication Union (ITU): ISO's collaboration with ITU generally falls in the area of the Joint Technical Committee 1 *Information technology* of ISO and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). Moreover several new areas of interaction have recently emerged: intelligent transport systems and health informatics. In 2004 contact has been re-established with the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R).

7 United Nations Industrial development Organization (UNIDO): On 2 December 2003, the ISO Secretary-General and UNIDO Director General signed a new MoU aiming to make it easier for developing countries to participate in and benefit from international trade by using standardization. In collaboration with UNIDO, ISO organized a training event for the countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) in Burkina Faso on 23-25 August 2005. ISO and UNIDO also continue to work closely for the delivery of training seminars and workshops on ISO 22000 on food safety.

UNIDO-African Union Expert Group Meeting, Tunis (Tunisia), 22-24 February 2007. The ISO Secretary-General chaired and addressed the session entitled "Standards and Conformity Infrastructure Development for Trade" on the globalization of standards activity.

8 Universal Postal Union (UPU): The Secretary-General met the UPU Director General on 7 March 2006 with a view to further developing the relationship between the two organizations and to discussing potential areas of collaboration.

UPU Strategy Conference, Dubai (United Arab Emirates), 14-15 November 2006. The ISO Secretary-General, as a speaker, emphasized the importance of International Standards in the UPU fields of activity.

9 World Health Organization (WHO): Closer cooperation between ISO and WHO has developed since the holding in Geneva in February 2004 of a workshop organized *inter alia* by ISO

on medical technologies. ISO is regularly represented at WHO Health Assemblies. WHO has shown increased interest in the activities of several ISO Technical Committees.

ISO 29th General Assembly, Ottawa (Canada), 14 September 2006. WHO provided a high-level speaker at the workshop devoted to healthcare.

10 World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO): Following a meeting on 13 October 2003 between the ISO Secretary-General and the WIPO Director, a WIPO/ISO Task Force was set up to coordinate cooperation in areas of mutual interest. It has regularly met (first meeting: 26 November 2003) and covered a number of matters related to intellectual property rights (IPR).

ISO and IEC workshop on *Patent and copyright policies – New challenges*, Geneva, 1-2 June 2006. WIPO contributed three high-level speakers.

11 World Meteorological Organization (WMO): ISO and WMO are currently developing a MoU to strengthen cooperation in the development of International Standards related to meteorology, climatology, hydrology, marine and related environmental observations.

12 World Tourism Organization: The ISO Secretary-General met with the World Tourism Organization Secretary-General and senior officials on 7 May 2004 in Madrid (Spain); it was agreed to focus the collaboration on: guide on a methodology for the classification of hotels; sustainable tourism; and signs and symbols for tourism.

UNITED NATIONS RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

13 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): ISO Technical Committee 85 *Nuclear energy* is one of the key liaisons with IAEA on the subjects of nuclear radiation, transportation, waste and energy. The Chair of ISO Technical Committee 85 met on 16 May 2007 with the IAEA Deputy Director General.

UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMMES AND FUNDS

14 International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/World Tourism Organization): ISO was represented at the ITC Conference on *Influencing and Meeting International Standards: Challenges for Developing Countries*, Geneva, 22 June 2005, and at the ITC Executive Forum on National Export Strategies, Montreux (Switzerland), 5-8 October 2005 (which the ISO representative addressed on the ISO 9000 series of standards on quality management). Moreover, ISO and ITC have worked on joint publications, e.g. a new edition of "ISO 9000: a workbook for service firms in developing countries", "Conformity Assessment in International Trade" and "Are you ready for 22000".

15 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD): ISO was represented at UNCTAD XI, Sao Paulo (Brazil), 13-18 June 2004. UNCTAD is actively involved in the work of the ISO technical body on social responsibility (SR).

16 **United Nations Global Compact Office (UNGCO):** ISO and UNGCO signed a MoU on 11 November 2006 with a view to developing cooperation in the field of SR, in particular in the framework of the Growing Sustainable Business Initiative.

Global Compact Leaders Summit, Geneva, 5-6 July 2007. The ISO Secretary-General will attend.

17 During the past years, ISO has followed closely the work of, and interacted with, the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the UN Global Programme on Disability.

2. National Safety Council

(Special; 1995)

Part I: Introduction

The National Safety Council (NSC) is a non-profit, non government, international public service organization dedicated to protecting life and promoting health. The NSC is a membership organization that was founded in 1913 and chartered by the United States Congress in 1953. Our mission is to educate and influence people to prevent accidental injury and health.

While the National Safety Council's aims and objectives have remained the same its focus has shifted to include world safety on a global basis. In 2005 the Council altered its vision to "Making the World Safer". The NSC will focus on helping governments and employers worldwide to reduce injuries and illnesses related to work, transportation, home and community. With this in mind the NSC began to establish relationships and entered into agreements to provide safety and health programs in various regions of the world.

In our effort to "making the world safe" the National Safety Council publishes *Safety + Health* magazine monthly. The award winning magazine is becoming the industry's premier source for new information on the people, issues, and trends impacting and influencing the business of safety. The NSC also publishes the quarterly *Journal of Safety Research*. This is an interdisciplinary publication, which provides for the exchange of ideas and data in all areas of safety.

The NSC also publishes the *Family Safety & Health* which is the official off the job safety magazine that helps employers reduce workers compensation benefits, medical insurance claims, and production downtime by educating employees on off-the-job safety.

Part II: Contributions

The National Safety Council has participated and attended numerous conferences to promote world safety. Below is a partial list of conferences and meetings our representatives have attended as well as several conferences the Council has hosted:

2003: The National Safety Council worked with partners in the United States Department of Labor, world safety agencies, labor unions and other private and public partners to develop plans for the 2005 World Safety Congress.

2003: Representative from the NSC attended the EU-US Conference on 28-30 May, in Lemnos, Greece. The goal of this conference was to promote sharing of information on safety and health topics of common interest.

2003: The NSC attended, promoted and collaborated with representatives from the United States government, private sector, national and international union and community-based organizations gathered from across the Americas to discuss building the capacity of community-based and Hispanic-serving organizations to better address the safety, health and environmental protection needs of Hispanics. These collaborations led to "*THE SECOND HISPANIC FORUM ON A SAFE AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT*" on 7-9 October, in Orlando, Florida.

2004: Representatives from the National Safety Council attended and participated in the coordination of World Health Day "*ROAD SAFETY IS NO ACCIDENT*" on 7 April in Washington, D.C.

2004: The National Safety Council presented the closing remarks at the 3rd European Union – United States Joint Conference on Occupational Health and Safety in Lemnos, Greece on 15-17 October. The conference focused on host of topics and subtopics. A few of those included the global management of chemicals, exposure limits to chemicals, stress in the workplace and improvement of the work environment.

2004 : The National Safety Council provided a keynote presentation on Defensive Driving, 10-12 September, Mexico City, Mexico to *"THE MEXICAN HYGIENCE AND SAFETY ASSOCIATION (AMHSAC) ANNUAL CONFERENCE"*.

2004: The NSC gave a presentation at an occupational safety and health workshop in 29-30 April, El Salvador. The presentation proposed that participants use the World Safety Congress in 2005 as a forum for discussing the establishment of Regional Centers of Health and Occupational Safety within the sub-regions of the Americas.

2004: The NSC hosted our annual "*92nd Congress & Expo*" on 10-17 September in New Orleans, Louisiana. Our focus was on the 21st century challenges facing the American workplace and its impact on safety and health.

2005: Representatives from the National Safety Council attended World Health Day in New Delhi, India on the 7 April.

2005: The NSC hosted "*THE UNITED STATE/EUROPEAN UNION ON SAFETY AND HEALTH SUMMIT*" in conjunction with the annual Congress and Expo from 14-16 September in Orlando, Florida.

2005: The National Safety Council hosted the "***17th WORLD CONGRESS ON SAFETY AND HEALTH AT WORK"*** from 18-22 September in Orlando, Florida in conjunction with the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the International Social Security Association (ISSA).

2005: The NSC hosted "*The 93rd Annual Congress & Expo*" from 18-22 September, in Orlando, Florida, our annual conference which promoted key themes derived from the World Congress.

Representatives from the NSC also attended and hosted the Agenda of the America's during its World Congress & Expo and participated in the "*STRATEGIC ALLIANCE OF MINISTERS OF LABOR, HEALTH, EDUCATION AND ENVIRONMENT OF THE AMERICAS: WORKING TOWARDS THE IV SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS Session 362"* on 20 September in Orlando, Florida. This meeting was to facilitate a plan of action of the Strategic Alliance by addressing its link to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and Summit mandates, emphasizing healthy and safe working environments, and worker's social protection.

2005: The NSC hosted and attended the OHS Leadership Meeting on the 24 September with Pan American Health Organization.

2005: The National Safety Council President and CEO led a delegation of 20 senior-level safety professionals from the Council's member companies to China, 4-11 November, for an exchange of ideas, best practices and discussions of China's policies relating to occupational safety and health.

2006: The NSC President and CEO also addressed the "11th *NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT"* on 3-8 April, in New Delhi, India, where he called upon all safety professionals to expand the traditional role of safety and health professionals within the workplace and to extend that role to include homes and communities.

2006: Representative from the National Safety Council attended World Health Day on 7 April in Washington, D.C.

2006: Representatives from the National Safety Council attended the "*HEALTH WEEK IN THE AMERICAS WORLD HEALTH DAY: HEALTHCARE WORKERS' HEALTH"* on 5 April in Washington, D.C.

2006: The NSC hosted our " ***94th Annual Congress & Expo"*** from 3-10 November in San Diego, California. The NSC challenged corporate safety and health professionals to be "Brave, Bold and Brilliant" as they address new and emerging safety and health challenges for employees and their families.

2006: The NSC hosted the "*FIRST ANNUAL HISPANIC SAFETY + HEALTH CONGRESS"* on 6-7 of November. The conference featured technical sessions, training programs and seminars that were presented in Spanish with simultaneous English translations.

2006: The National Safety Council has partnered with the World Health Organization to designate safe communities. The NSC has been chosen as a safe community support and certification center. The application process for the designation began 14 August and will be finalized with a formal ceremony in October of 2007.

Part III: Conclusion

The National Safety Council has promoted health and safety by partnering with different organizations, integrating various groups of people from CEO's to workers unions to make our vision of World Safety possible. As we develop global interest and partnerships we will see our vision achieved of "Making the World Safe". By setting up these numerous partnerships the NSC is supporting and achieving the Millennium Development Goal eight of the United Nations, to develop a global partnership for development.

3. Program for Appropriate Technology in Health

(Special; 1995)

Introduction

PATH is an international, nonprofit organization that creates sustainable, culturally relevant solutions, enabling communities worldwide to break longstanding cycles of poor health. By collaborating with diverse public- and private-sector partners, PATH helps provide appropriate health technologies and vital strategies that change the way people think and act. PATH improves global health and well-being.

PATH currently works in more than 65 countries in the areas of health technologies; maternal and child health; reproductive health; vaccines and immunization; and emerging and epidemic diseases. Staff provides expertise in public health, epidemiology, technology development and transfer, technology introduction, biotechnology and vaccine development, vaccine distribution, business development, education and training, communication, advocacy, and procurement.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

WHO: From January 2003 – December 2003, PATH undertook a project called Promoting Migrant Health Development at Destinatior and Source Community (PROMDIAN). Outcomes of this work included (1) providing technical assistance for the Center for AIDS Rights (CAR) in Rayong and the Cambodian Women's Association for Peace and Development (CWPD) in Preyveng; (2) conducting inter-country exchange forums for organizations providing services for migrants, community and local leaders, and government health officers; and (3) conducting strategy formulation workshops for implementing partners.

From May 2004 – August 2006, PATH undertook a project called Quality Medicines for Reproductive Health (RH), whose goal was to improve access to high quality, essential RH medicines

and commodities by promoting global standards, developing guidance on good quality suppliers and products, and building procurement capacity in resource-limited countries. During the first phase of this project, PATH collaborated with World Health Organization (WHO) to achieve international consensus on the evidence-based selection of essential RH medicines and commodities, and to increase country capacity in the rational selection of essential RH items.

From February 2005 – April 2006, PATH worked with its partners to train pharmacists and drug sellers in Kampong Chnang, a Cambodian province, in the treatment of childhood illness, focusing on correcting poor practices and developing a referral system to trained health center sites. Training concentrated on diarrhea disease and acute respiratory infections (ARI).

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM): In 2007 PATH worked on a gender-based violence program project in Haiti, South Africa, East Africa. The mission of the Gender Based Violence Program was to promote gender equity in health and to prevent gender-based violence, using a systems approach to link policies, institutions and communities. PATH worked with women's groups and other international partners to carry out evidence-based advocacy and to strengthen health systems and communities to address gender-based violence from a human rights and public health perspective.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): In 2005 PATH assessed the training needs of the National AIDS Authority (NAA) secretariat staff and developed a training plan for NAA based on this assessment. This included reviewing existing documents, developing the training needs assessment, assessing and documenting training resources, and developing a training plan and recommendations.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA): During 2003, PATH worked on increasing access to reproductive health through its publication *Outlook*. *Outlook* addresses key research findings, product developments, and policy decisions on topics such as male sterilization, pharmacists and reproductive health, cervical barrier devices, and caring for people living with HIV/AIDS.

From November 2004 – July 2006, PATH developed and evaluated condom promotion messages through project instruments designed to measure attitude and behavior change among young people in Ghana and Ukraine.

From July 2004 – November 2005, PATH worked with the Ministry of Health in two provinces of Viet Nam (Ha Tay and Kien Giang) to provide technical assistance to local partners for the national plan on safe motherhood for planning and design of project activities at the district level, behavior change communication, and supervision and monitoring.

From March 2005 – June 2006, PATH coordinated a three-day working meeting of approximately 100 participants to examine issues key to promotion and use of female condom products for protection against pregnancy and STIs in developing countries.

From April 2006 – July 2006, PATH developed methodologies for assessing maternal health, child health, and family planning services being provided by the public health system in institutions and outreach in the RCH program.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): From February 2005 – May 2005, PATH provided technical assistance with a study on freezing in the cold chain. And from December 2005 – September 2006, PATH worked on a project, mapping channels for HIV/AIDS communication and education.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 3: Promote gender equity and empower women

- PATH has designed an improved female condom that is currently progressing through clinical trials. Extensive user testing suggests that it will indeed be easy to use, highly acceptable, and affordable in low-resource settings—an additional, highly effective tool that will put protection in women's own hands.

- PATH was instrumental in designing, implementing, and publishing the recently released *WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women*—the most ambitious study ever conducted on gender-based violence. It involved more than 24,000 women in ten countries. The study clearly demonstrated that the violence women routinely endure—especially in the home—significantly degrades their health, their communities, and national economies. Now policymakers have the national-level data they need to support efforts that prevent violence. Groups who took part in the study are already using the information to change community norms that perpetuate violence.

- Through PATH's *Entre Amigas,* or "Among Friends," project, girls were to become leaders of their own peer education program. As part of the project, girls wrote for a nationally televised soap opera that dramatized the problems they face.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

- PATH is leading a coalition of several international health organizations to get a widely accepted, inexpensive protocol for saving mothers' lives—active management of the third stage of labor, or AMTSL—into broader use. The coalition recently distributed technical briefs and policy resources in 77 countries and convened a meeting of bilateral, multilateral, and public- and private-sector partners to develop approaches to increase the safety and effective field use of oxytocin. Changes are already taking place in Ecuador, Ghana, Malawi, Nepal, and Zambia.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases

- PATH uses innovative programming such as interactive street theater, contests that make use of text messaging on cell phones, and films to help communities around the world examine social norms that may contribute to disease transmission. PATH's newest project is called "Scouting for Solutions." The organization is working with Scouts associations in Kenya and Uganda to reach hundreds of thousands of youth with life-changing ideas and information that supports positive relationships and healthy behaviors.

- PATH's procurement experts have begun to help ministries of health in several African countries and in Haiti and Guyana to choose and procure safe-injection supplies — in whatever combination fits their health care environment.

4. SOS Kinderdorf International

(Special; 1995)

PART I: Introduction

SOS-Kinderdorf International (hereafter referred to as SOS-KDI) is the umbrella organization for more than 130 affiliated national SOS Children's Villages associations worldwide. SOS Children's Villages takes action for children as an independent, non-governmental and non-denominational social development organization by providing family-based care for children who have lost their parents or can no longer live with them. SOS Children's Villages also supports vulnerable children and their families through programs aimed at strengthening their coping skills, ensuring their access to essential services, and providing health, educational, and psycho-social support. Furthermore, SOS Children's Villages operates emergency relief programs with a specific focus on the support of children and women. SOS Children's Villages operates in the spirit of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in all its activities.

PART II: Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and/or major conferences and other United Nations Meetings

During the reporting period, SOS Children's Villages was actively involved in many United Nations conferences and activities on child rights, focusing specially on children without parental care. On 31 January 2003, a representative of the organization participated in the Committee on Teaching About the United Nations' (CTAUN) 5th Annual Conference at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. The panelist spoke on the issue of Africans' desire for education, the obstacle of poverty and the schools and educational opportunities provided by SOS Children's Villages.

On 22 September 2003, SOS-KDI's Secretary General participated in the day of the annual United Nations General Assembly in New York dedicated to reviewing the objectives of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS.

SOS-KDI participated in the 58th and 59th Annual Department of Public Information (DPI)/NGO Conference, in New York from 7 to 9 September 2005 and from 6 to 8 September 2006, respectively. Both years a representative of SOS-KDI co-chair of the NGO Midday Workshop Subcommittee. Additionally, at the 2006 Conference, a young person sponsored by SOS-KDI participated as a panelist in the Midday NGO Interactive Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue, giving a speech on her particular situation as a child raised in an SOS children's village.

From 2003 to 2006, SOS-KDI participated in the United Nations Day of General Discussion on the Rights of the Child and also submitted papers. Especially noteworthy was the organization's participation in the 2005 Conference, which was on 16 September in Geneva, and focused on children without parental care. Several SOS Children's Villages representatives took part in the Conference and the national associations of Lebanon, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Philippines, as well as India, Viet Nam, and Croatia made submissions. In addition, SOS-KDI co-organized a side event the day before the Conference, dedicated to the need for international standards of care for children without parental care. The 2006 Day of General Discussion held on 15 September in Geneva, explored the child's right to be heard and was attended by representatives of the organization; in addition, 2 submissions were made.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations and/or specialized agencies

At the international level, SOS-KDI cooperated with a number of United Nations agencies and bodies. For example, from 2003-2006 the organization was very active in the United Nations Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children, published in November 2006. SOS-KDI was a peer editor of the study, and also gave input both to the chapter on violence against children in institutions and to the overall recommendations. Furthermore, in 2006, SOS Children's Villages representatives (including youth representatives) participated in 2 regional consultations on the study, in Europe and in the Middle East.

In 2005 and 2006 SOS-KDI was involved in the ongoing process of drafting United Nations Guidelines on the Protection of Children without Parental Care, a project initiated by the United Nation Committee on the Rights of the Child. SOS-KDI gave input to and feedback on the draft guidelines based on the expertise within its national associations.

In some instances SOS-KDI cooperated with United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) through networks. For example through the NGO Action Group on the EU Child Rights Strategy, where both SOS-KDI and UNICEF are represented, the organizations worked together to monitor the EU's strategy on the rights of the child. Through the Better Care Network, SOS-KDI worked together with UNICEF on issues related to children without parental care. Also, in 2005 and 2006 several SOS Children's Villages national associations became active members of the NGO/UNICEF Regional

Network for Children in Central and Eastern Europe, Commonwealth of Independent States, and Baltic States.

In addition, SOS-KDI regularly signed statements or petitions submitted to the United Nations, for example to the Human Rights Council, the Commission Status of Women or the Commission on Social Development.

Through its national associations, the organization also worked at local and national levels with United Nations agencies such as UNICEF, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the World Food Program (WFP). In particular, many projects were carried out jointly with UNICEF. In 2003, SOS Children's Villages Bosnia and Herzegovina cooperated with UNICEF on a research project on "Unaccompanied Children and Children at Risk of Being Institutionalized in Bosnia and Herzegovina", which analyzed the situation of children without parental care in the country.

Since 2004, SOS Children's Villages Lebanon has taken a leading role in UNICEF's study on alternative care in Lebanon, which will serve as a baseline for the reform process of this sector.

Additionally, the organization received funding from UNICEF for diverse projects such as a training program for social workers in the Gambia, an SOS Social Center in Zimbabwe, or an SOS Mother and Child clinic in Somalia, where UNICEF also conducted child protection training.

SOS-KDI also began a fruitful partnership with the UNHCR in the Egypt in 2003, where they have since been running a project called "SOS Home for Children Refugees", which provides short-term care to refugee children who have been separated from their families.

In the field of emergency relief, SOS Children's Villages cooperated with the WFP, for instance in Haiti they provided relief aid for Gonaives after the devastating floods following tropical storm Jeanne in 2004.

iii) Initiatives undertaken to support the internationally agreed development goals

During the reporting period, the organization contributed to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in all the regions and countries where it is active. As of 31 December 2006, the number of beneficiaries of SOS Children's Villages'1807 programs topped 1,300,000.

For Goal 1, eradication of poverty, SOS Children's Villages responded by providing protective environments for children in its family-based care programs (457 SOS Children's Villages worldwide); working with parents on skills training and income-generating activities; contributing to the local health care infrastructure; maintaining feeding programs in emergency situations; and establishing and strengthening local safety nets for children and their families, such as community child-care centers and basic social services to help them rise out of poverty.

Regarding universal primary education (Goal 2), SOS Children's Villages put a strong emphasis on education in all its programs. The organization invested in quality early child care and development programs through its 229 SOS Kindergartens worldwide (benefiting more than 23,500 children). Additionally, SOS Children's Villages provided education through its 133 primary and 47 secondary schools (benefiting over 100,000 children) located in many parts of the world. SOS Children's Villages also provided educational opportunities for vulnerable groups with special needs and safeguarded the right to education in emergencies, as for example after the 2005 Pakistani earthquake.

For Goal 4, reducing child mortality, at its SOS Mother-Child Centers the organization endeavored to reduce the number of neonatal and young child deaths, as well as engage health care and social workers to support better parenting, and assist in disease prevention and management of childhood illnesses. SOS Children's Villages worked to improve maternal health (Goal 5) both at its 56 SOS Medical Centers worldwide (with over 450,000 beneficiaries), which offer ante- and postnatal care and childbirth facilities; and with its mobile medical services, which offer services of skilled birth attendants.

Regarding HIV/AIDS and other chronic diseases (Goal 6) the organization worked extensively with children and families affected with these diseases in its villages and through its family-strengthening programs, SOS Children's Villages, provided special support to chronically-ill care-givers, enabled access to voluntary testing and counseling and antiretroviral drugs to thousands of people, and carried out campaigns about HIV/AIDS and the risk of infection.

5. Trickle Up Program

(Special; 1987)

Introduction

i. Aims and purposes of the organization and its main course of action

The mission of Trickle Up Program, Inc. ("Trickle Up") is to empower very poor people to sustainably improve their livelihoods through microenterprise development. Through partnerships with local community organizations, Trickle Up provides business training, savings services, and seed capital to help entrepreneurs launch microenterprises and improve their quality of life. Trickle Up works in thirteen countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and in the United States of America.

ii. Any change that may have had a significant impact on the organization vision and/or functions in terms of its orientation, its programme, the scope of its work, etc.

Since 2003, Trickle Up has broadened the scope of services it offers entrepreneurs living in poverty. Specifically, Trickle Up has augmented the business training support it provides, and has integrated guidance on savings group formation and management into its program. The organization has also launched initiatives linking entrepreneurs to additional business development services and sources of capital, including microfinance products.

In line with efforts to bring financial independence to the poorest, Trickle Up is specializing in serving people with disabilities through microenterprise support. In 2006, 10% of all entrepreneurs served were people with disabilities. The organization aims to increase this percentage to 15% in the next three years. This is in addition to Trickle Up's continued focus on women entrepreneurs as target beneficiaries.

Geographically, Trickle Up has maintained programs in the same three international regions since 2003; however, the organization has shifted and concentrated its presence within those regions to increase efficiency and deepen impact. Country selection criteria include a low Human Development Index, high income inequality, and availability of strong partner nonprofit organizations, among other factors. In addition to addressing poverty in its home country, the United States of America, Trickle Up now implements microenterprise development programs in Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Uganda, Cambodia, Nepal, India, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, and Bolivia.

Since 2002, Trickle Up has also established regional field offices in West Africa, East Africa, Asia and the Mississippi Delta region of the United States. Work and responsibilities have been decentralized to these offices, facilitating stronger partnerships with local organizations, enabling partner capacity building, and strengthening local networking capabilities.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the UN

i. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other UN meetings.

Small Funds, Big Ideas 1 March 2007, New York, NY. Trickle Up spoke to other nongovernmental organizations about its grant-based approach to alleviating poverty through microenterprise development at the Church Center for the United Nations.

A briefing on Darfur and development of a collective strategy 10 January 2007, New York, NY. Trickle Up participated in a meeting of the Sub-Committee for the Elimination of Racism of the International NGO Committee on Human Rights. This meeting resulted in a "Position Statement and Suggested Strategies for NGO Action on Darfur."

From Microfinance to Macro Change: Integrating Health Education and Microfinance to Empower Women and Reduce Poverty Spring 2006, New York, NY. Trickle Up attended a United Nations Population Fund conference, celebrating the launch of this Microcredit Summit Campaign/UNFPA paper and its relevance to Trickle Up's microenterprise work with women.

United Nations Tribute to Dr. Muhammad Yunus, 2006 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate 17 November 2006, New York, NY. Trickle Up attended this tribute to honor Muhammad Yunus, a member of Trickle Up's Advisory Council.

InterAction/United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Monthly Meeting 24 June 2005, New York, NY. Trickle Up presented a status update on its poverty reduction program

in tsunami-affected regions of South Asia to representatives of the InterAction alliance of international development and humanitarian assistance organizations.

InterAction/United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Monthly Meeting 22 April 2005, New York, NY. Trickle Up introduced its microenterprise development program in tsunami-affected regions of South Asia to representatives of the InterAction alliance.

Impacting Cultural Change 10 March 2005, New York, NY. Trickle Up served on this Nongovernmental Youth Committee panel for the Commission on the Status of Women. Trickle Up discussed the socioeconomic benefits that microenterprise development offers women and youth, and the influence it may have on traditional societal norms.

ii. Cooperation with UN bodies or specialized agencies in the field and/or at headquarters

Trickle Up does not currently implement programs in cooperation with United Nations agencies. However, as noted below, Trickle Up's poverty alleviation work contributes to the United Nations development goals. Additionally, Hope Miller, a member of Trickle Up's Board of Directors, serves as a Development Consultant to the United Nations Development Fund for Women.

iii. Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed upon development goals, in particular, the MDGs, which now form the basis of the global agenda for the 21st century

Trickle Up contributes to the Millennium Development Goals in three regions: Africa, Asia and Latin America. Using poverty assessment tools, Trickle Up identifies very poor entrepreneurs – typically women with children who cannot read or write and live on less than $1 a day – that qualify for the program. Trickle Up uses the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework adopted by the United Nations Development Program, focusing specifically on building financial, human, and social capital among very poor people in developing countries.

Goal 1 (eradicate extreme poverty and hunger): From 2003 to 2006, Trickle Up helped start or expand 35,590 microenterprises internationally. An estimated 178,000 people (entrepreneurs, family members, and employees) benefited from the profits of these businesses. In 2006, 70% of the 10,162 entrepreneurs served reported increased household food intake. More than half reported more school-age children attending school. Eighty-one percent reported that their microenterprises had expanded in their first year of business. Since 1979, Trickle Up has helped start or expand over 150,000 microenterprises, improving the lives of about half a million very poor people around the world.

Goal 3 (promote gender equality and empower women): Providing women with economic opportunity is integral to Trickle Up's poverty reduction strategy. Seventy percent of Trickle Up businesses are led by women. Trickle Up seeks partnerships with local organizations that focus on women's economic empowerment and, in some cases, are led entirely by women. Several partner organizations focus specifically on issues pertinent to women, such as family planning, civic

participation, and protection from domestic violence. Trickle Up also conducts gender sensitivity training where appropriate.

While the organization contributes directly to Millennium Development Goal 1 and Goal 3, profits from Trickle Up microenterprises often facilitate household improvements in health (Goals 4, 5 and 6) and primary school attendance (Goal 2).

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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. Antiviolence Center
(Special; 2003)

The Antiviolence Center, sited in Parma - Italy (Centro Antiviolenza), is a non governmental association dedicated to fighting against violence against women and their children and promoting the rights of women in all sectors of society. The association was created in 1985 as a non profit volunteer association and since that time has grown into a fully functioning center for battered women. The center offers free legal advice, psychological assistance, and support in all senses to women who are experiencing situations of violence. In cases where there is a threat to a woman's physical safety the center can offer hospitality for up to one year. The shelter - an apartment with a secret address - can house up to four women and 8 children at any one time and since 1991 has housed women and children. Another house can shelter women, without a secret address. The Antiviolence Center has a street unit for street work with trafficked young women for prevention, and is part of the regional project "Road Units". In addition to assisting women on a daily basis the center also organizes conferences, cultural events, courses in the local high schools and universities, and press conferences to promote awareness of violence against women locally, nationally and internationally. The Antiviolence Center also plays an active role in regional and national conferences, courses, and projects on violence against women.

i) Participation

The Antiviolence Center has participated in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and major conferences and the other United Nations meeting on the topic of women especially on violence against women in:

2003: Representatives attended the following meeting related to the status of women:

New York, 3–14 March, Commission on the Status of Women, 47th Session on "participation and access of women to the media, and information and communication technologies and their impact on and use as an instrument for the advancement and empowerment of women; and women's human rights and elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls as defined in the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome document of the Special Session for the General Assembly entitled "Women: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century".

2004: Representatives attended the following meetings all related to the status of women:

New York, 1-12 March, Commission on the Status of Women, 48th Session on The role of men and boys in achieving gender equality; and Women's equal participation in conflict prevention, management and conflict resolution and in post-conflict peace-building".

Geneva: 12-13 December NGO Forum for the 10-year Review of the Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action; 14-15 December, Palais des Nations Regional Meeting for the 10-year Review of the Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action.

2005: Representatives attended the following meeting related to the status of women:

New York , 28 February-11 March, Commission on the Status of Women, 49th Session on "Review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of the twenty-third

special session of the General Assembly"; and "Current challenges and forward-looking strategies for the advancement and empowerment of women and girls".

2006: Representatives attended the following meeting related to the status of women:

New York, 27 February – 10 March, Commission on the Status of Women, 50th Session on "Enhanced participation of women in development: an enabling environment for achieving gender equality and the advancement of women, taking into account, inter alia, the fields of education, health and work and Equal participation of women and men in decision-making processes at all levels". During the meetings listed above the Antiviolence Center attended also the NGO parallel events and meeting of the European Region, European Women's Lobby and Youth Caucus, taking into consideration the concerns of the NGO on the regional area and the age of the representatives (most of them under 30 years old), to bring young women's voices inside the United Nations.

ii) Cooperation

The Antiviolence Center has cooperated with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies in the field of violence against women: in fact during **2004-2005** the Antiviolence Center had contacted representatives of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to prepare a workshop for lawyers of the Italian Antiviolence centers' net, collecting material and jurisprudence of the Commission of Human Rights, of the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and general and mission's reports of Rapporteurs to train lawyers to monitor the Italian State and make it accountable before the Commission on the Status of Women, the CEDAW and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women.

In **2006** a draft report was prepared for the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences of the local Parma situation to invite her to monitor the hard situation of violence against women in the area.

iii) Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The organization contributed to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the area of Parma and in the neighbouring areas. During the reporting period, the following major actions have been undertaken:

Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 4. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education

ACTIONS:

- Training sessions on gender equality addressed to 685 high school students
- Training sessions on gender equality addressed to 45 lower school students

Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases

Target 7. Begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

- Condoms distributed to trafficked girls: 5,540
- Health informative material distributed: 144
- Sexual diseases informative material distributed: 436

ii) Activities in Support of Global Principles

International Day against violence against women was observed in 2003-2004-2005-2006:
25 November, is the International Day against violence against women. The day was marked by a local campaign against violence against women, through posters on walls and an insert in a local newspaper with a distribution of 25,000 copies each year. Every year 10,000 paper bags at the bakery store were distributed on the 25 November, written on: "bread is good; violence against women is not". In the evenings the showing of movie on the topic of male violence against women at the cinema followed by a debate with the audience, gathered hundreds of women and men each year.

Moreover, on the 25 November 2006, International Day against violence against women a panel discussion on violence against women was held with a Public prosecutor of the local Court, with a representative of the White Ribbon campaign, a researcher from the University, local Police representatives, students and NGO's representatives.
2 December 2006: White Ribbon Campaign was celebrated in two predominantly male schools represented by Michael Kaufmann and more than 400 male school teenager, who were sensitized on the topic of violence against women.

International women's day, 8 March, was celebrated in Parma in 2003-2004-2005-2006 with photo exhibitions of women, concerts to raise funds for the shelters, press conferences and events to sensitize on women's advancement in society, and was celebrated in New York by representatives of the Antiviolence Center, participating at the Sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women.

2. International Driving Tests Committee
(Special; 1983)

Part I. Introduction

i. The aims and purpose of the organization and its main course of action

CIECA is an international not-for-profit association. Its object, which is scientific, is to work to improve the content and organization of automobile driving examinations to obtain the driving license. Accordingly, it intends to contribute to road education, the improvement of road safety, protection of the environment and the facilitation of the mobility of people and goods and road traffic. To attain its object, the Association intends to implement a series of activities in order to attain the following goals:

- Promote co-operation and exchanges between its members;
- Collect, analyze and make available to its members information and documents concerning driving license examinations and road education;
- Carry out, manage or participate in development studies and research concerning examinations and examiners of the driving license and drivers;
- Promote its actions, studies and research and promote the introduction of an international system of recognition of the validity of driving licenses;
- Participate in international projects, actions and other events related to its object;

- Promote with its members the creation and application of a quality assurance system in the area of examinations;
- Work to become recognized on a global level as being an international organization of expertise in the area of automobile driving examinations and aspects related to the education and road safety associated with these examinations;
- In the areas covered by its object developed special cooperation with international organizations and regional economic integration organizations, in particular, European Union (EU) institutions.

ii. Any change that may have had a significant impact on the organization vision and/or functions in terms of its orientation, its programme, the scope of its work etc.

(a) **The aims and purposes of the organization and its main course of action**: No such changes are to be reported.

(b) **Change in Constitution**: While the organization's aims and purposes remained largely the same, the General Assembly of CIECA at its Marseilles (France) Congress of 8 June 2006b adopted a fully revised constitution. This change of the constitution was published in the appendices of the Moniteur belge (Belgian Legal Gazette) of 9 October 2006 as required by the Belgian Law.

(c) **Increase of geographical membership**: In the period 2003-2006, CIECA grew to an organization of 34 member countries. In this period, the following countries/organizations accessed CIECA: 2003: Malta, Lithuania, and AAMVA (American Association of Motor Vehicle administration (Associate Member); 2006: The State of Quebec (Canada), EFA (Europaische Fahrlehrer Assoziation e.V.) and EUROTRA (European Transport Training Association), both Associate members joined CIACA.

Part II – Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies. Attendance at meetings: CIECA's Vice President, participated in the Working Party number 1 on Road Traffic Safety of the United Nations. These meetings took place in Geneva on 31 March – 3 April 2003, 8-10 July 2003 and 22-25 September 2003.

On these occasions, following subjects were discussed with CIECA-input:

- Organization of the United Nations Road Safety Week in April 2004, and contents of the seminar that accompanies it;
- Anti-fraud measures for the international driving licence;
- Design of traffic signs.

Remark: CIECA has still not received any protocol of these meetings.

ii. Cooperation in United Nations bodies and specialized United Nations agencies: None. In the period 2003-2006, CIECA did not participate in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, in major conferences or other United Nations meetings.

CIECA Projects mostly were subsidized by the Directorate General of the European Commission (DGTREN). More specifically, CIECA did set up studies and research the aim of which is improving driving education and driving tests:

- CIECA was the project manager of the Nov-EV project. Nov-EV brought together seven schemes for 2nd phase training for novice drivers in six European Union Member States: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands and Spain (X2). All the schemes included in Nov-EV are temporary apart from the one in Austria, which introduced its new compulsory multiphase driver-training programme in 2003. The main objective of Nov-EV is to advise the participating countries on both the training programmes and the evaluations methods used to measure the effects of the training on participants.
- CIECA was the project manager of the TEST project: The TEST project was an analysis of the Contents, the Location and the Duration of the practical driving tests for obtaining a category B driving licence.
- CIECA participated in the MERIT project: MERIT was the first EU funded project to focus upon the skills and competencies of the intermediary for road safety issues in the case of learner drivers, namely the driving instructor.
- CIECA participated in the MEDRIL project: Following the update of the update of annex 2 of the European Driving License Directive (Directive 2000/56/EC), The European Commission was keen to update Annex 3 (Fitness to Drive) of the Directive and the MEDRIL project is one of a series of the EU financed projects doing research into this area. MEDRIL focuses on medical testing for driving licence holders.
- CIECA also cooperated in the SUPREME project: The SUPREME project focused on best practice measures in the field of road safety. The objective of the project is to identify best practice measures currently in place in Europe and to communicate these measures to policymakers.

CIECA organized the following congresses, conferences and workshops:

- 35th annual CIECA Conference, 30 May 2003, Edinburgh, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- CIECA workshop: Harmonizing the Assessment of Candidates, 4-5 December 2003, Berlin, Germany
- 36th annual CIECA Congress, 27-28 May 2004, Warsaw, Poland
- Working party sessions: European Road Safety Charter: Harmonizing the Assessment of Candidates. The Working group met on 3 occasions in 2004 and the following 4 times in 2005: 24-25 January in Bedford (United Kingdom), 31 March – 1 April, Tallinn (Estonia), 1-3 June, Oslo (Norway) and 15-16 September, Weinfelden (Switzerland). By the end of 2005, the following draft documents were ready for consultation with the wider CIECA network: (a) a quality manual for the driver testing organization; (b) a paper on the driving competencies required to pass the driving test and (c) a proposal for the quality assurance of driving examiners.
- Exhibition in collaboration with CIECA: "Driving Licenses in Europe, From Diversity to Harmonization", 17-21 January 2005, European parliament, Brussels, Belgium.

- CIECA Workshop: European projects – Implications for CIECA members, 15 April 2005, Brussels, Belgium.
- 37th Annual CIECA Conference, 10 June 2005, Helsinki, Finland
- 38th Annual CIECA Congress, Lifelong Learning in Road Safety, 8-9 June 2006, Marseilles, France
- CIECA workshop on Directive EC 2003/59 (Training & Testing of Professional Drivers), 28 March 2006, Brussels, Belgium
- CIECA – VdTUV workshop on "Accompanied Driving", 14 December 2006, Berlin, Germany

iii. Initiative undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals, which now form the basis of the global agenda for the 21st Century: None

CICEA would have performed much better in the implementation of United Nations programmes if not for the following problems which are ongoing:

- CIECA is over informed (!) about United Nations activities. Because of this, potential useful information gets lost. CIECA would like to receive much more targeted information about its core business, road safety and more particular, the driving licence.
- CIECA is a highly specialized organization in the field of driver testing and training, but does not have any access to specialized working groups/activities/contact persons on these issues. CIECA would welcome some feedback from the side of United Nations/Economic and Social Council concerning matters.
- As mentioned earlier, CIECA would be grateful if it could receive a protocol of the meetings of the working Party number 1 on Road Traffic Safety of the United Nations. These meetings took place in Geneva on 31 March – 3 April 2003, 8-10 July 2003 and 22-25 September 2003.

3. International Road Federation
(Special; 1951)

Part I

1) The mission of the IRF is to further the development of well designed, safe, efficient, user-oriented, technologically appropriate and environmentally sustainable road networks worldwide.

2) IRF's purposes are: (a) to promote the education and understanding of both the general public and governments throughout the world of the social, economic and environmental benefits that flow from developing modern road networks, road transport systems and road traffic control; (b) to encourage and support the planning and execution, by governments and international governmental organisations throughout the world, of economically and environmentally sound programmes for the improvement and extension of road networks and allied systems; (c) to provide educational and training programmes relating to the development and maintenance of road and road transport systems worldwide; (d) to cooperate with, advise and exchange experience with international institutions and other international, national and local organisations having objectives similar or complementary to those of the IRF; (e) to advise, assist and promote the endeavours of

existing national and regional road associations, and to support the formation of national and regional road associations in countries where these do not exist; (f) to collect, collate and distribute relevant statistical, technical, economic, educational and other material pertaining to the improvement of road systems and standards; (g) to stimulate and support the regional and global harmonisation of standards; (h) to support research aimed at delivering social, economic, environmental friendly, effective, safe and intelligent road transport system demanded by users and businesses; and (i) to encourage and promote the improvement of the level of road safety through the application of appropriate road safety standards and guidelines.

Part II - General Activities for Road Programmes

- Active participation in the road safety programmes of work at the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN-ECE) - Inland Transport Committee - Group of Experts on Road Traffic Safety (WP1) and World Forum on Vehicle Construction (WP.29) throughout the whole quadrennial period.
- Contribution at the UN-ECE Inland Transport Committee to the European Agreement on Main International Traffic Arteries (AGR) in 2004 and 2005 and 2006.
- Attendance of the UN-ECE Inland Transport Committee yearly sessions in 2004, 2005 and 2006.
- Presentation on Road Programmes made by the IRF Director General at the meetings jointly organised by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and the UNECE in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, in November 2005.
- Presentation on Road Programmes made by the IRF Director General at the meetings jointly organised by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and the UNECE in Vienna, Austria in January 2006.
- Presentation on Road Programmes made by the IRF Director General at the meetings jointly organised by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and the UNECE in Baku, Azerbaijan in March 2006.
- In the context of the International Road Federation's 15th World Meeting, the IRF organized jointly with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (UN-ESCAP) a special Ministerial Meeting which was held at the UNESCAP Headquarters in Bangkok on Monday, 13 June 2005.

Ministers responsible for transport from Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and the Syrian Arab Republic and representatives of Cambodia, Bhutan, China and the Philippines approved a declaration to explore the possibility of founding a rapid response mechanism to help restore the functionality of road infrastructure in the wake of natural disasters.

The meeting, chaired by H.E the Minister of Public Works of Malaysia, discussed the key role of roads in facilitating relief efforts in the wake of natural disasters and countries' experiences in restoring road infrastructure following the tsunami and other natural disasters.

The declaration, which was drafted with the assistance of UNESCAP, calls on the IRF to collaborate with UN agencies and international financial institutions to establish the rapid respond mechanism.

- The Director General of IRF met with official of the following United Nations regional commissions to discuss the collaboration IRF/United Nations: Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) various; Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) –

September 2004; Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) – January 2005; Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) – June 2005; and Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) – April 2007.

- Formal Agreement between 2004 and 2006 and close collaboration with the World Bank regarding the improvement of the IRF World Road Statistics. Especially close collaboration with David Cieslikowski, World Development Indicators Team, Development Data Group, Washington.

Specific Activities within the area of Road Safety

- Participation at the meeting of the Expert Group on the Development of the Asian Highway Network: Regional Experiences and Lessons in Financing Highway Infrastructure and Improving Road Safety. Meeting was held on 8-10 May 2006 in Bangkok, Thailand, in the building of UN-ESCAP.
- During the United Nations Stakeholders Forum on "Global Roadway Safety – A Shared Responsibility" held in the Economic and Social Council Chamber of the United Nations on April 15, 2004, the IRF issued a policy paper declaring IRF's support of the forum and highlighting our involvement in raising roadway safety awareness around the world.
- Active member of the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration (UNRSC) Group since its inception in 1995 and chair of the Working Group 4 on Infrastructure Road Safety. The UNRSC Group is placed under the World Health Organization (WHO).

The UNRSC was mandated by the United Nations General Assembly in resolution 58/289 "Improving global road safety", in which WHO and the United Nations Regional Commissions were invited to act as coordinator for road safety across the United Nations system. This mandate was reaffirmed in October 2005, through United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/60/5.

- 1st UNRSC Meeting, held on 1 October 2004 in the buildings of the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland: Participation at the founding session of this collaboration group as part of 42 participants from governments and nongovernmental organizations, from the health, transport, and safety sectors attended the meeting. The meeting agreed on the objectives and working programme.
- 2nd UNRSC Meeting, held from 16-17 March 2005 in the buildings of the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland: UNECE, through their Working Party 1 on Road Safety, hosted this 2nd road safety collaboration meeting at the United Nations Offices in Geneva. During the meeting delegates met with representatives from the ECA, ECLAC, ESCWA and the ECE to discuss ways in which WHO and ECE could better assist the other Regional Commissions.

A document entitled United Nations Road Safety Collaboration: A Handbook of Partner Profiles, Version 1, March 2005 was launched at the meeting. It reflects the road safety profiles of partner organizations who participated in the 1st United Nations road safety collaboration meeting in October 2004 including the profile of the IRF.

- 3rd UNRSC Meeting, held from 14-15 November 2005 in London, UK: 74 participants from 47 organizations attended, representing United Nations agencies, governments, nongovernmental organizations, the private sector and foundations. During the meeting participants reported on achievements since the second meeting of the collaboration in March 2005; finalized the goal and objectives for the collaboration; discussed in small working groups specific issues related to road

safety, including data collection and indicators, policy, capacity development, alcohol and speed, seat belts and helmets, and infrastructure chaired by IRF.

- 4th UNRSC Meeting, held 10-11 May 2006 in Bangkok, Thailand at UN-ESCAP: The Deputy Director General represented the IRF at this important meeting chaired by Etienne Krug of the WHO and Barry Cable of ESCAP. At this meeting, attended by government, private sector and NGO representatives, the preparation of the first United Nations Global Road Safety Week was discussed. Furthermore, the best practice manuals in preparation were advanced: data collection and indicators, recommendations on helmets, seat-belts, alcohol.
- 5th UNRSC Meeting, held in Geneva on 30-31 October 2006: At the initiative of the IRF, a new working group was established discussing the possibility of preparing a Good Practice Manuel on Road Infrastructure. It decided to propose the preparation of GUIDELINES available for use by country Decision Makers of Low and Middle Income countries as well as to Donor Organisations operating in these countries.

4. Pathfinder International
(Special; 2003)

PART I. Introduction

i) The aims and purposes of the organization and its main course of action.
Pathfinder International believes that reproductive health is a basic human right. When parents can choose the timing of pregnancies and the size of their families, women's lives are improved and children grow up healthier. Pathfinder International provides women, men, and adolescents throughout the developing world with access to quality family planning and reproductive health information and services. Pathfinder works to halt the spread of HIV/AIDS, to provide care to women suffering from the complications of unsafe abortion, and to advocate for sound reproductive health policies in the US and abroad.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

From January 2006 through December 2006, as a component of the project ***Increasing Availability of Comprehensive Sexual and Reproductive Health Services in Uganda***, Pathfinder, in conjunction with international partners, contributed to the implementation of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) annual work-plan for United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Outcome 5.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals, which now form the basis of the global agenda for the 21st century.

ii) Activities in Support of Global Principles.

The following Pathfinder projects have received financial assistance from the United Nations or have been collaborative efforts with United Nations agencies, illustrating Pathfinder's continued cooperation with United Nations bodies, as well as Pathfinder's contributions towards addressing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in countries throughout Africa. Furthermore, the Global Principle of support and respect for internationally proclaimed human rights is implicit in these Pathfinder projects as they strive to increase access to reproductive health and family planning (RH/FP) services, advocate for improved policies for RH/FP and HIV/AIDS, and address adolescent RH/FP, and HIV/AIDS.

- ***Geraçao Biz*** was a multi-sector, sexual and reproductive health program in Mozambique funded by the UNFPA. *Geraçao Biz* integrated behavior change communication and youth-friendly services to improve adolescent sexual and reproductive health, increase gender awareness, reduce unwanted pregnancies, and decrease vulnerability to sexually transmitted diseases, HIV, and unsafe abortion. *Life of Project: June 2003 – December 2006.*

Specific actions addressing MDGs 5 and 6: Improve Maternal Health and Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases:

1. Established adolescent-only clinics, as well as integrated youth-friendly services into existing public sector facilities.
2. Trained 5000 peer educators to advise their peers on reproductive health topics.

- ***Strengthening Obstetric Fistula Prevention and Access to Treatment in Ghana*** was a project jointly implemented by Pathfinder and UNFPA to prevent and treat obstetric fistula. *Life of Project: October 2005 – December 2006.*

Specific actions addressing MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health:

1. Involved national and local policy makers in the fistula eradication campaign.
2. Increased the availability of fistula prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation services.

- ***Provision of Adolescent Reproductive Health and Youth Friendly Services in Volta Region (Ghana)*** was a collaborative project with the UNFPA to increase the provision of adolescent sexual and reproductive health services in Ghana. Pathfinder offered technical support, and shared training materials developed during the African Youth Alliance program with UNFPA. *Life of Project: July 2006 – December 2006.*

Specific actions addressing MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases:

1. Integrated youth-friendly services into existing services at eight health facilities.
2. Facilitated outreach by peer educators and non-traditional condom distributors.

- ***Increasing Availability of Comprehensive Sexual and Reproductive Health Services in Uganda*** was a project funded by UNFPA to increase the availability of comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services to men, women, and adolescents, particularly those affected by conflict. Specifically, Pathfinder focused on the reduction of maternal and infant mortality through the provision of training for facility-based clinicians in post abortion care (PAC) services, as well as management of emergency obstetric complications, and antenatal care. *Life of Project: January 2006 – December 2006.*

Specific actions addressing MDGs 4 and 5: Reduce Child Mortality and Improve Maternal Health:

1. Trained a total of 76 facility-based clinicians in the provision of PAC services.
2. Trained a total of 268 facility-based providers and supervisors in antenatal care.

- ***Integrated HIV/AIDS Care and Support in Busia and Siaya, Kenya*** was a project under a grant from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) that promoted community ownership and participation in efforts to combat HIV/AIDS, and supported the activities of programs designed to slow the spread of the disease. *Life of Project: July 2004 – June 2006.*

Specific actions addressing MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases:

1. Expanded access to antiretroviral therapy at the provincial, district, and sub-district levels.
2. Increased access to voluntary counseling and testing for HIV and tuberculosis.
3. Supported government and private sector efforts to provide Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS services.

- ***Support for the Edo State Response to HIV/AIDS, Nigeria*** was a project funded by UNDP to reduce the incidence and prevalence rates of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other infectious diseases in Edo state and mitigate the human and socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS. *Life of Project: November 2004 – January 2005.*

Specific actions addressing MDGs 3 and 6: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women and Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases:

1. Promoted gender equality and respect for human rights within HIV/AIDS programming activities.

- In ***Ethiopia***, Pathfinder collaborated with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office (HAPCO), the Ethiopian national coordinating body for HIV prevention and control activities, to provide home-based care services to bedridden AIDS patients. *Life of Project: December 2003 – November 2004.*

Specific action addressing MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases:

1. Trained more than 500 caregivers and family-members in home-based care and provided services to more than 6,500 clients.

- ***Gender and HIV/AIDS*** is a project in partnership with the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), UNFPA, UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO), and the World Food Program (WFP) to develop innovative approaches to the integration of sexual and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, income generation, and prevention of sexual abuse and gender-based violence in the Tete Province of Mozambique. *Life of Project: March 2006 – March 2008.*

Specific action addressing MDGs 3 and 6: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women and Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases:

1. Train health service providers to recognize gender based-violence; pilot an integrated facility that offers social and health services to gender-based violence victims.

- ***African Youth Alliance*** **(AYA)** was a program funded by the Gates Foundation and jointly implemented by Pathfinder, UNFPA, and the Program for Appropriate Technologies in Health (PATH). AYA's objective was to reduce the incidence and spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections, while improving overall adolescent reproductive health in four African countries (Botswana, Ghana, United Republic of Tanzania, and Uganda). Pathfinder was specifically responsible for the Youth-Friendly Services (YFS) and Institutional Capacity Building (ICB) components of the project. *Life of Project: April 2000 – January 2006.*

Specific actions addressing MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases:

1. Implemented YFS at 18 clinics throughout Botswana and 20 districts within five regions of Ghana.
2. Collaborated with local institutions in ten districts in Tanzania, and in 20 districts in Uganda, to reach young people through static clinics and peer education programs.

5. World Savings Banks Institute
(Special; 1971)

PART I. Introduction

Aims and purposes of the organization and its main course of action:

WSBI (World Savings Banks Institute) is the global representative of savings and retail banking. WSBI represents savings and retail banks or associations thereof in 89 countries. WSBI works closely with international financial institutions and promotes its members interest at an international level.

The mission of WSBI is to influence the standing, development and strength of all member institutions, so that they are perceived both domestically and internationally as professional and efficient banking institutions.

Change in Statutes:

The adoption of a new Belgian law on International not-for-profit associations in 2002 imposed minor changes to WSBI Statutes (mainly references to the new legislative applicable provisions). This provided however a good opportunity to review the composition of WSBI statutory bodies in order to ensure a greater participation and representation of non-European members and to strengthen the role of the Regional groups (Africa, Asia & Pacific, Latin America & the Caribbean). The adjusted Statutes and Internal Rules were adopted on 29 September 2005 by the General Assembly.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.
2005

• United Nations Forum on Inclusive Financial Sectors, 7-8 November 2005, New York, United States of America. The WSBI attended and contributed with experiences from its members on how to expand access to financial services.

• United Nations Blue Book Global Meeting: Building Inclusive Financial Sectors, 4-5 May 2005, Geneva, Switzerland. A multi-stakeholder meeting where WSBI was invited as a speaker to present the result of its research on measuring access to finance worldwide.
• United Nations/WSBI Blue Book Latin American Meeting, 19-20 April 2005, Santiago, Chile. WSBI co-organized this meeting with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Latin American representatives from financial institutions and financial authorities met to discuss about the obstacles to expand access to finance in the region.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

2006

• WSBI became an official partner of the United Nations Global Compact in the course of 2006. WSBI's participation to the United Nations Global Compact demonstrates the commitment of its members to socially responsible activities and practices and the collective support of members to the 10 United Nations Global Compact principles in the fields of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption, and reinforces the engagement of those members participating on an individual basis.
• Dr. Supachai Panitchpakdi, Secretary General, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, participated in the 21st WSBI World Congress, organised in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 20 to 22 September 2006.
• WSBI's active collaboration to the United Nations Blue Book on Building Inclusive Financial Sectors for Development (see below, year 2005) led to the presence of WSBI in the Regulatory and Private Sector Working Groups inside the United Nations Advisory Group on Building Inclusive Financial Sectors, which is housed at the United Nations Capital Development Fund.

2005

• During the United National International Year of Microcredit 2005, WSBI played an active role in various international activities organised by the United Nations Capital Development Fund and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and contributed to the United Nations Blue Book on Building Inclusive Financial Sectors for Development. The WSBI Access to Finance Resolution –adopted in 2004– is recognized in the Blue Book as one of the four key reference documents on international good practices on access to finance.

2004

• A representative from United Nations Capital Development Fund contributed to the WSBI General Assembly, held on 28 October 2004 in Brussels, Belgium.
The United Nations representative encouraged WSBI members to actively participate in the United Nations Year of Microcredit 2005.

2003

• The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was present at the 6th Postal Savings Banks Forum held on 16 October 2003 in Brussels, Belgium, together with the Universal Postal Union and the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor. At this Forum, Postal Savings Banks were recognised as well placed to augment financial services to the disadvantaged, due to their widespread distribution networks and large capacity to mobilise financial assets.

- The WSBI was involved in the first global conference on migrant remittances that was co-organised by the World Bank, the British Department for International Development and the International Migration Policy Programme of the United Nations. The conference was held in October 2003.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals

2006

- As part of the United Nations Global Compact the WSBI was increasingly involved in promoting corporate social responsibility principles. It also collaborated with the United Nations Environment Programme-Finance Initiative to set a commonly accepted voluntary reporting framework for corporate social responsibility activities.

2005

- During 2005 WSBI concentrated much efforts on the organisation of conferences and seminars, on its own initiative in the framework of the United Nations Year of Microcredit:
  - An International Seminar on the Sustainability of Microcredit was organised in cooperation with the United Nations Development Program on 29-30 September 2005, in Lima, Peru.
  - The 11th WSBI Africa Regional Group meeting, which took place on 27-28 June 2005 in Mombassa, Kenya. The theme of the meeting "Savings Banks: Pillars in Building Inclusive Financial Systems in Africa" aimed at celebrating the United Nations Year of Microcredit.
  - The 15th WSBI Lusophone Group General Assembly on 2-4 May 2005, in Fortaleza, Brazil, featured the theme "Access to microfinance: Lusophone Group contribution to the International Year of Microcredit", including presentations by the United Nations Development Programme

2004

- At the 10th WSBI Africa Regional Group meeting in 28 June 2004, important recognition was given to the role of access to finance in the alleviation of poverty to thereby achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Africa.

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Note by the Secretary-General

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1. Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation

(Special; 1995)

PART I Introduction

The Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation (HRCF) is a multi-disciplinary research, cultural and development facilitative organization engaged in appraising and creating awareness about various issues related to the Himalayan and trans-Himalayan regions in South and Central Asia, or parts thereof connected with its environment, biodiversity, regional development, human resources, history, culture, art and literature, social structures, economies, human rights, peace processes etc., thus contributing to sustainable development and promotion of human, educational and economic advancement of the peoples of the region, besides preserving and enriching their rich and variegated cultural heritage. The Organization comprises of noted environmentalists, academics, area specialists, media persons, human rights defenders, social and cultural activists as its members. By means of its publications and activities the Organization has been disseminating the United Nations goals and programmes besides providing a specialised input and expert analysis on a wide range of issues related to the United Nations programmes, thus serving as a link between the local, national and regional deliberations and the United Nations system.

Recognising the importance of maintaining the eco-cultural system of the Himalayan and adjoining mountainous regions, which are rich and unique centres of biological and cultural diversity, and also in view of the need to study the developments in landlocked Afghanistan, Mongolia and Central Asian countries, the Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation has accorded priority to the study of these problems during the past four years. During the reporting period, the geographical membership of the Organization increased to include Bangladesh, China, Philippines and the Russian Federation, the number of members from various countries increased further during the last four years. The Organization has endeavoured to network with local, national, regional and international bodies/institutions to carry out specific programmes. For instance, the Ford Foundation (India) supported the Organization for conducting seminars, workshops, exhibitions and studies related to Applied Ethics, Governance, Law and Ethics, Gender Ethics, Disability, Child Labour and Home Based Women Workers in India.

PART II Contribution of the Organisation to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

The Organization's Representatives participated in the following:

1. Commission on Human Rights and Sub-Commission on Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Geneva: 59th and 61st sessions of Commission on Human Rights from 17 March to 24 April 2003 and 14 March to 22 April 2005 respectively and in the 55th and 57th sessions of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights held at Geneva from 28 July to 15 August 2003 and 25 July to 12 August 2005 respectively and made written presentations on various agenda items/sub - items. The Organisation's Representatives actively participated in the last and historic session 62nd of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, 13-27 March 2006 and made substantive contributions to the discussions on (i) NGO Coordination on Human Rights, 28 March 2006, (ii) Extreme Poverty and Human Rights, 28 March 2006, and (iii) Human Rights and International Law, 30 March 2006.

2. **Human Rights Council, Geneva**: 1st Session of the Human Rights Council at Geneva from 19 to 30 June 2006 and took active part in various activities of the Council and also in the parallel NGO meetings and side events at the Palais des Nations, during this period. They made substantial contribution to the discussions on (i) Visions for the Human Rights Council: Perspectives from Different Quarters, 21 June 2006; (ii) NGO Orientation Session (organised by Conference on Non Governmental Organisations (CONGO) 22 June 2006; (iii) Women's Human Rights at Crossroads, 23 June 2006; and (iv) United Nations Standards and Indigenous Peoples, 26 June 2006. The Organisation's Representatives supported the move for adopting the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearances.

3. **Commission on Human Rights, Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, Geneva:** The Organisation's Representative participated in the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, 16 to 21 June 2003 at Geneva.

4. **UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-12):** The Organisation's Representative participated in the Twelfth session of Commission on Sustainable Development (14 to 30 April 2004) at New York.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations Bodies and/or Specialized Agencies in the Field and/or at Headquarters

Published a book titled **Child Labour Rehabilitation in India**. (2003), which is based on the seminar sponsored by International Labour Organization (ILO). The book examines and evaluates the existing educational and rehabilitation services provided by NGOs, Civil Society, Government agencies and the United Nations agencies for the child labour in India.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organisation in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

The organisation initiated grass-roots action programme in the Jammu hills on 25 February 2005, as this year marked the beginning of the United Nations "Water for Life" Decade, 2005-2015 for identifying, conserving and revitalising the local water bodies ***baolis*** and step-wells in order to revive the traditional water harvesting system through community participation.

Activities in Support of Global Principles

Inspired by the United Nations resolutions on Mountains; "Water for Life" Decade, 2005-2015; Culture of Peace; Dialogue of Civilisations; Nomadic Civilisations, Organization's Representatives have been taking active part in the United Nations activities related to preservation of environment and mountain eco-cultural systems, sustainable development/ management of water resources, children's/ women's issues, human rights education etc. (a) Organisation's Representative (a renowned painter) curated several art shows in Cyprus, New Zealand and Thailand. His paintings stress the importance of water conservation in the Himalayas which is the main thrust of the United Nations "Water for Life" Decade, 2005-2015. He won the Lalit Kala Akademi's national award in 2006 for his painting ***Blue River and the God of Fish***; (b) As a means to propagate the United Nations resolutions, the Organization has been publishing a quarterly journal ***Himalayan and Central Asian Studies,*** (with circulation of 1,500 copies) which has been highlighting the debates, resolutions and statements of United Nations bodies on issues related to the Organization's

area/subject of concern; (c) In keeping with the United Nations emphasis on strong institutions of democratic governance, the organisation brought out a Special Issue (April-September 2004) of its journal on democratisation process in Asia with particular reference to Afghanistan and Mongolia; (d) In keeping with the importance attached by United Nations Commission for Sustainable Development to the study of mountain eco-cultural systems and land-locked states, the Organization brought out Special Issues on (i) *Kazakhstan* (April-June 2003) (ii) *Uzbekistan* (January-June 2005), (iii) *Kyrgyzstan* (April-September 2006), and (iv) *Kazakhstan* (October-December 2006) to bring into focus the unique social, cultural and economic concerns of these land-locked Central Asian Republics and to highlight the specific developmental problems in this region; (e) Organised a two-day national seminar on **Network of NGOs for Peace and Conflict Resolution with special reference to Women Studies** in association with the Mahadevi Kanya Pathshala (M.K.P.) Post Graduate (PG) College, Dehradun, Uttaranchal on 11-12 March 2006 at the College premises, Dehradun; (f) Organised a three-day National Seminar and Exhibition on **Cultural Heritage of Jammu and Kashmir** and a three-day Workshop on **Heritage Conservation**, accompanied by exhibition of paintings and sculptures by well-known artists and painters at Abhinav Theatre Complex, Jammu (29 February – 2 March 2004) with the support of J&K Academy of Art, Culture and Languages and PATH (NGO) both in Jammu, thereby projecting the rich and variegated ethno-cultural heritage of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh, besides, actively engaging in the dialogue of various cultures; (g) Completed a Documentary Film on ***Shrines and Pilgrimages of Indian Himalayas*** in March 2006, as a means to record the indigenous traditions and culture of Indian Himalayas. The film has been selected for the International Film Festival for screening in various parts of India and abroad. The organisation has received accolades and appreciation for recording, preserving and portraying the composite cultural heritage and glorious tradition of religious tolerance in the region through this film; (h) Organized a three-day International Seminar on **Energy and Transport linkages between Central Asia and South Asia** in association with Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi from 25 to 27 November 2006. Prominent participants in this Seminar included 17 leading academics, area specialists and energy specialists from Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkey, China, the Russian Federation, Japan, Israel, the United States of America, the Netherlands, the Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan, Islamabad (Pakistan), the Energy Charter Secretariat, Brussels (Belgium), and over 100 Indian specialists; (i) Organisation's Representative participated in **First Ulaanbaatar Forum** in Ulaanbaatar (Mongolia) on 23-24 February 2006.

While the Organization's location in India predisposes it to a disproportionately high membership within India as a whole, it has been making efforts to associate those members from other countries who have proven expertise in the field and who indicated their strong desire to participate in the activities of the Organization.

2. International Council of Scientific Unions

(Special; 1971)

I. Introduction: ICSU was set up in 1931 to promote international science for the benefit of society. Since its creation, ICSU has vigorously pursued a policy of non-discrimination, affirming the rights and freedom scientists throughout the world to engage in international scientific activity without regard to such factors as citizenship, religion, creed, political stance, ethnic origin, race, colour, language, age or sex. Its two categories of members comprise 29 international, disciplinary

Scientific Unions (an increase of two during this reporting period), and 112 National Scientific Members (an increase of 11) which are mainly academies of science or research councils promoting multidisciplinary cooperation and research at the national level. The complementarity of these two groups provides a wide spectrum of scientific expertise and makes ICSU representative of science at the global level. Consequently, ICSU has continued to be called upon to act as the spokesperson for the world scientific community and as an advisor in matters ranging from scientific data access to the environment. Since 1945 and the establishment of UN system agencies with major science related programmes, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC of UNESCO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), ICSU has developed close cooperation with them, including engagement in joint activities. This close interaction with the United Nations system has continued during the reporting period. At its last General Assembly in 2005, ICSU for the first time adopted a Strategic Plan (covering the period 2006 – 2011). Science for Policy Activities has been enshrined as one of three key strategic goals of the organisation. In order to strengthen the role of and focus on developing countries in ICSU, the same General Assembly gave the green light for establishing four ICSU Regional Offices in the developing world. The Regional Offices in Pretoria (Africa), Kuala Lumpur (Asia and the Pacific) Rio de Janeiro (Latin America/Caribbean) have been established during 2005 and 2006. The Regional Office for the Arab States is expected to be established in 2008.

II. Contribution of ICSU to the work of the United Nations

II.i. Participation in United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings: In the period 2002-2005, ICSU was a major scientific NGO actor at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). ICSU actively participated in the official multi-stakeholder preparatory meetings that took place prior to the Geneva Summit in 2003 and provided both written and oral input to the negotiations. Together with key partner organizations (e.g. UNESCO), ICSU was also involved in organizing several events to ensure that science was visible at the Summit itself. Themes related to the role of science in the information society were expanded upon in a series of ICSU brochures that were produced in several languages specifically for the Summit process. As an overall result, the majority of action items identified by the international scientific community were included in the Declaration and Plan of Action coming out of Geneva and reconfirmed in Tunis in 2005.

Following ICSU's major involvement in the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in 2002, ICSU continued its role as "co-organizing partner", together with the World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO), of the input by the Scientific and Technological Community (Major Group) into all annual sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) from 2003 – 2006. In this capacity, ICSU reached out not only to its own members but also to the International Social Science Council (ISSC), the Academy of Sciences for the Developing World (TWAS) and other major international and national scientific organizations. ICSU sent representatives and was in charge of coordinating the Scientific and Technological community delegations at the 11th session of CSD (CSD-11), the 12th session of CSD (CSD-12), the 13th session of CSD (CSD-13) and its Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting (IPM), and the 14th session of CSD (CSD-14). ICSU representatives made numerous oral statements at each CSD meeting. At all CSD high -level segments, a senior ICSU representative acted as the Science and Technology (S &T) Community delegation spokesperson. The ICSU President attended and addressed the high-

level segment at CSD-13. ICSU was the lead organization for preparing the Discussion Papers by the Scientific and Technological Community for CSD-12 and CSD-14, as well as the document "Priorities for Action Recommended by the Scientific and Technological Community" for CSD-13. ICSU also provided input to the respective Reports of the United Nations Secretary General to the CSD sessions during the reporting period. At all sessions, ICSU organized registered Side Events either on its own or as a co-organizer together with one or more partner organizations. Due to these activities, accompanied by direct discussions with government delegations, most of the key issues related to a better harnessing of science and technology for sustainable development, in the areas addressed by CSD during 2003 – 2006, were reflected in the negotiated intergovernmental outcome of CSD policy sessions and in the Chair's Summaries of the review sessions.

II.ii. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters: ICSU's partnerships with the United Nations bodies and specialized agencies are numerous and cover many areas, notably in various areas of environment and sustainable development. At the meetings of its main governing bodies, ICSU has continued to regularly review its cooperation with the United Nations system partners. ICSU has formal cooperation agreements with several United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, namely UNESCO since 1946 and WMO since 1960. Others are the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA, 1960), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO, 1964), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP, 1973) and World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO, 1993).

Of these, cooperation with UNESCO continues to be the most wide-ranging. As a new element, close cooperation at the regional level has been developed, since the establishment of the ICSU Regional Offices in 2005-2006, with the Regional Offices for Science and Technology of UNESCO. The topics covered by cooperation with UNESCO include biodiversity, water resources, oceans, climate change, sustainable development, science education, science policy and basic sciences. During the reporting period ICSU continued to receive valuable UNESCO funding which is governed by a Framework Agreement that was renewed in 2002, for the period 2002 -2007. During 2-5 March 2005, UNESCO, ICSU and the Academy of Sciences for the Developing World (TWAS) organized an international and interdisciplinary Symposium on Harnessing Science for Society, in Venice. The Symposium reviewed progress in implementing the "Science Agenda-Framework for Action" resulting from the UNESCO/ICSU World Conference on Science (WCS) for the 21st Century (Budapest, 1999). It also focused attention on the need to coordinate WCS follow up with that of other major United Nations world conferences and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Cooperation with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) was intensified during 2003 - 2006, in the context of the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP) jointly sponsored by WMO, ICSU and IOC of UNESCO, as well the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS), a joint undertaking of WMO, IOC, UNEP and ICSU. During 2004-2006 planning for the new ICSU/WMO International Polar Year (IPY) 2007-2008 took place. Among several hundreds of proposals the ICSU-WMO IPY Joint Committee selected 220 science and outreach projects from 63 countries as official contributions to IPY. Amongst its expected outcomes, results from IPY will be important for enhancing knowledge on climate change. Through these scientific endeavours, ICSU, together with its partners, feeds into the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC).

During 2003 -2006, ICSU has continued its cooperation with several other UN bodies and specialized agencies but the space constraints of this report only allow a selective reporting.

To cite another example, the international biodiversity research programme DIVERSITAS (sponsored by ICSU, International Union of Biological Sciences, Scientific Committee on the Problems of Environment of ICSU and UNESCO) collaborate closely with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Also, during 2005-2006 ICSU has enhanced its cooperation with the Secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) and is actively involved in the consultative process launched by the UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs of strengthening the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) system. As regards UNEP, in addition to the joint undertakings mentioned above and a regular participation in sessions of UNEP's Governing Council, ICSU during this reporting period has played a prominent role in support of the "strengthening science in UNEP" initiative, launched by its Executive Director in 2004.

II.iii Other relevant Activities: As mentioned in the introduction, ICSU actively promotes equity and non-discrimination. Discrimination of any form hinders the free conduct of science, as well as the free communication and exchange of ideas and information which is the keystone to the progress of science. Thus, the ICSU General Assembly 18-21 October 2005 in Suzhou, China established a new policy committee on Freedom and Responsibilities in the conduct of Science (CFRS). Replacing previous ICSU committees that had a more limited mandate, CFRS acts a an ICSU watchdog on these matters and advises its governing bodies on best ways of dealing with specific cases of discrimination and obstacles to international scientific cooperation.

Through its networks ICSU reaches several hundred thousand of individual scientists worldwide. Many of them in turn get in contact with the UN system, either directly or through their own government agencies.

3. National Bar Association

(Special; 1985)

PART I. Introduction – Quadrennial Report of the National Bar Association

Objectives of the National Bar Association (NBA)

The general aims and objectives of the National Bar Association include the following:

"… to advance the science of jurisprudence; improve the administration of justice; to preserve the independence of the judiciary and to uphold the honor and integrity of the legal profession; to promote professional and social intercourse among the members of the American and the international bars; to promote legislation that will improve the economic condition of all American citizens, regardless of race, sex or creed in their efforts to secure a free and untrammeled use of the franchise guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States; and to protect the civil and political rights of the citizens and residents of the United States."

The NBA is the only mainstream organization of African American attorneys that holds special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. The NBA represents at the Council the perspectives of peoples of colour worldwide facing the adversities of legal problems. Also, the annual NBA international affiliate meeting in countries outside of the United States of America affords the NBA first hand knowledge of the legal problems of others and their legal systems.

Increase in geographical membership

The National Bar Association's geographical membership has increased beyond the United States to several countries throughout the world. The total membership is 20,000, with 87 local and 14 international affiliates.

PART II. Contribution of the National Bar Association (NBA) to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and United Nations meetings.

(1) 2006: United Nations Human Rights Committee, 87TH Session. The NBA International Law Section (NBA-ILS) authored a shadow report it presented to the United Nations Human Rights Committee for hearings dated 17 & 18 July 2006 at the Palais des Nations, United Nations, Geneva, Switzerland. The report was entitled "International Human Rights Law & Hurricane Katrina": The United States of America Violates the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights–A Shadow Report by the National Bar Association–International Law Section Submitted to the United Nations Human Rights Committee for the Committee's 87th Session on the Occasion of Hearings on the 2nd & 3rd Periodic Reports of the United States of America on the United States of America's Implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

(2) 2006: United Nations Human Rights Committee. The NBA-ILS Vice-Chair was Project Director and Consultant to a Report submitted to the United Nations Human Rights Committee for 17 & 18 July 2006 hearings at United Nations offices at Geneva, Switzerland. The report was entitled The U.S.A.'s Breach of its Obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to Protect the Rights of Sexual Minorities, Including Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender People–A Shadow Report by the Program in International Human Rights Law of Indiana University School of Law at Indianapolis Submitted to the United Nations Human Rights Committee on the Occasion of hearings on the 2nd & 3rd Periodic Reports of the United States of America

(3) 2006—United Nations Human Rights Commission, Geneva, Switzerland. The NBA-ILS Vice-Chair participated in the last session of the United Nations Human Rights Commission immediately before convening of the United Nations Human Rights Council.

(4) March 2006—The NBA-ILS Vice-Chair was Project Director and Consultant to the following report presented to the Human Rights Committee for Hearings at United Nations offices at New York: Chile's Breach of Its Obligations Under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to Protect the Rights of Sexual Minorities, Including Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender People—A Shadow Report by the Program in International Human Rights Law of Indiana University School of Law at Indianapolis submitted to the United Nations Human Rights Committee on the Occasion of Hearings on the Periodic Report of Chile on Chile's Implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

(5) 2003—The NBA-ILS Vice-Chair attended International Criminal Court Assembly of States Parties Meeting (New York, United States).

(6) 2003-2006—NBA representatives visited United Nations offices at New York, Geneva, Paris (UNESCO), Bangkok, and Vienna, and also visited the Santiago office in 2000.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

(1) 2003-2006; 2000—The NBA partnered with Westlaw Publishing Company in 2000 for a donation of on-line research facilities for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, valued at over 5 million dollars for three years. During 2003-2006 the NBA renegotiated the extension of this donation from Westlaw to the Tribunals.

(2) 10 June 2005—The NBA-ILS Vice-Chair presented an invited paper at a United Nations Institute for Research and Training (UNITAR) high-level conference entitled Assessing International Criminal Courts and Tribunals (ICCTs) and Non-Judicial Alternatives towards Peace and Reconciliation in the Context of United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan's March 2005 Millennium Report – "In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights For All". Paper presented at the 2005 Summer Institute on Global Issues Facing the United Nations – "Strengthening Respect for the Rule of Law". The Panel was entitled "The Role of International Criminal Courts and Tribunals" and was held at United Nations offices at New York.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals:

2006: The NBA-ILS Vice-Chair published an article entitled International Human Rights Law Violations Before, During and After Hurricane Katrina: An International Law Framework for Analysis, Thurgood Marshall Law Review, Vol. 31, pp. 353 – 425.

(1) 11–15 December 2006: The NBA-ILS Vice-Chair participated in the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) *Ad Hoc Expert Group on the Consideration of the Content of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests* (New York, United States)

ii) <u>Activities in Support of Global Principles</u>: NBA members published the following related to issues covered by the Millennium Development Global Principles:

(1) 2003: The International Criminal Court: Justice v. Human Rights Protections in an Age of Terrorism, International Organizations Bulletin, pp 4 – 8.

(2) 2001: Human Rights Challenges to the New International Criminal Court: The Search and Seizure Right to Privacy, Yale Journal of International Law, Vol. 26, pp. 323-412.

(3) 2002: The Belgian Arrest Warrant Case (Democratic Republic of Congo v. Belgium): Impact on Human Rights and the Struggle Against Impunity, American Society of International Law, International Organizations Newsletter, pp. 16-23.

NBA members delivered the following presentations and participated in these activities related to issues covered by the Millennium Development Global Principles:

(1) 15–17 October 2004—*An Analysis and Evaluation of Law School Human Rights Programs* (The NBA-ILS Vice-Chair was a Roundtable Discussant at *Harvard Law School Human Rights Program 20th Anniversary)*, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

(2) February 2005, February 2006, Amman, Jordan—*International Criminal Court and the Arab World.* In 2005, the NBA-ILS Vice-Chair was an international criminal law expert facilitator during a conference/training workshop conducted in Amman, Jordan for 30 judges,

lawyers, academics, ministry officials and others from Regional countries including the Syrian Arab Republic, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Yemen, and Iraq. In 2005 and 2006, the NBA-ILS Vice-Chair prepared a ***Draft Outline for the Trial Judges in the Case of International Criminal Court v. Whiteland and Blueland Soldiers***, presented with the *Simulation Exercise on the International Criminal Court*, which was prepared by Columbia University Professor Roy S. Lee, who is also a United Nations Institute on Training and Research (UNITAR) official. In 2005, the NBA-ILS Vice-Chair was Co-Coach for the Team of Judges in the Simulated ICC Proceeding.

(3) **4 April 2003:** ***The United Nations and the Administration of Territory: Lessons from the Frontline.*** The NBA-ILS Vice-Chair was Panel Chair at the American Society of International Law Annual Meeting, Washington, D.C., United States.

(4) **2005-2006:** The NBA-ILS Vice-Chair supervised student legal research for *Prosecutor v. Slobodan Milosevic*, International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in The Hague, The Netherlands.

(5) **March 2006:** An NBA-ILS Officer sponsored a forum at Stetson College of Law, Florida, on ***The Legal Implications of Hurricane Katrina***, that also had other NBA-ILS representation present.

(6) **June 2003, December 2004:** The NBA-ILS Vice-Chair participated in the ***International Criminal Court Training Program***, International Criminal Law Network **(The Hague, The Netherlands)**

(7) **25 February 2006:** ***Higher Education & International Human Rights Law: Rights and Duties in the 21st Century Globalized World.*** The NBA-ILS Vice-Chair presented a paper at the ***Faculty Colloquium on Excellence in Teaching (FACET) Indiana University Leadership Institute: Citizenship in the Twenty-First Century World***, Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Indiana.

(8) **4 April 2006:** ***International Human Rights Law and Peace—Rights and Obligations in the New Century.*** The NBA-ILS Vice-Chair presented this to students of the Indianapolis Peace House in the course entitled "Practical Peace-Making", Indianapolis, Indiana, United States.

(9) **18 November 2005:** ***International Human Rights Law Violations Before, During and After Hurricane Katrina: An International Law Framework for Analysis.*** The NBA-ILS Vice-Chair presented this paper at "The Human Aftermath of Hurricane Katrina", held at Texas Southern University, Thurgood Marshall School of Law in Houston, Texas, United States.

(10) **July 2003:** The NBA presented ***Judge Navi Pillay*** (International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda) the Ronald Harmon Brown Award for International Distinction. Judge Pillay gave a keynote acceptance speech in New Orleans, Louisiana.

(11) **2004-2007:** The NBA-ILS Chair was election monitor in Ethiopia, Liberia, Palestine, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Nigeria (for the Carter Center and/or the National Democratic Institute).

4. Society for the Protection of Unborn Children

(Special; 1999)

Part I. Introduction

SPUC aims to promote the protection of innocent human life, in law, from fertilisation until natural death.

SPUC is affiliated with the International Right to Life Federation.

2. Part II – Contribution of the organisation to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of ECOSOC and major conferences & meetings

Representatives of SPUC have attended the following meetings to lobby delegates to protect innocent human life at all its stages of development.

1. NGO committee, 27 to 31 Jan. 2003, New York
2. Commission on the Status of Women, 3 to 14 March 2003, New York.
3. Meeting with UN delegates at Provo, Utah, 14 to 18 July 2003
4. Cloning convention, 29 Sept. to 10 Oct. 2003, New York
5. NGO Committee, 26 to 30 Jan. 2004, New York
6. Commission on the Status of Women, 1 to 12 March 2004, New York
7. Human Rights commission, March/April 2004, Geneva
8. Sub Commission on Human Rights, July/August 2004, Geneva
9. Disabilities Convention, 23 Aug to 3 Sept. 2004, New York
10. Disabilities Convention, 24 Jan to 4 Feb. 2005, New York
11. Commission on the Status of Women, 28 Feb. to 11 March 2005, New York.
12. Human Rights Commission, March/April 2005, Geneva
13. Meeting with UN delegates at Provo, Utah, 11 to 15 July, 2005
14. Disabilities Convention 8 to 19 Aug. 2005, New York
15. Informal meeting with delegates, 12 to 16 Dec. 2005, New York
16. Disabilities Convention, 16 Jan to 3 Feb. 2006, New York
17. Commission on the Status of Women, 27 Feb. to 10 March 2006, New York
18. Final Human Rights Commission, March/April 2006, Geneva
19. Human Rights Council, first session, June 2006, Geneva
20. Disabilities Convention, 14 to 25 Aug. 2006, New York
21. Human Rights Council, Second session, Sept. 2006, Geneva
22. Third Committee meetings, 6 to 17 Nov. 2006, New York

23. Human Rights Council, Third session, Nov. 2006, Geneva

24. Third Committee meetings, 4 to 15 Dec. 2006, New York

5. World Federation of United Nations Associations

(General; 1947)

Part 1. Introduction

(i) The aims and purposes of the organization

The mission of the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) is to inform, sustain and energize a global network of United Nations Associations (UNA) to support the principles and programs of the United Nations and to help shape its agenda. The objectives of the World Federation of United Nations Associations include: to be a peoples' movement for the United Nations; to co-ordinate and further the activities of its Members; to co-operate, with other organizations in support of the United Nations; to promote research, information and education about the goals of the Charter of the United Nations and the work of the United Nations system.

(ii) Changes that have had a significant impact on the organization

WFUNA held its 37th Plenary Assembly (PA) from 8-11 May 2003 in Barcelona, Spain and its 38th Plenary Assembly from 6-10 November 2006 in Buenos Aires. Amendments to the constitution include:

- At PA 37, Article 2 was revised to state that UNA members can only be accepted from member states of the United Nations.

- At PA 38, a new Article 42, established a youth section known as WFUNA-Youth to facilitate communications and networking between United Nations Youth Associations and Youth Sections or Youth programs of member UNAs. It is subject to WFUNA's general financial rules and regulations, but takes decisions on projects and budgetary matters autonomously.

- The WFUNA-Youth website was set up in 2004, a quarterly WFUNA Youth Newsletter has been published and meetings held annually with United Nations Youth Delegates to the General Assembly. Memoranda of Understanding were signed with the Global Youth Action Network (2004). Other collaboration and partnerships with: World Ecotourism Conference (2004), Taking It Global (2005), United Nations Youth Assembly (2005), ATHGO International (2005).

Part 2. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

(i) Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

- WFUNA and member UNAs participated actively in the annual sessions of ECOSOC and its subsidiary bodies. WFUNA and Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations (CONGO) have partnered with the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (NGO Section/DESA) in promoting the section's United Nations Informal Regional Network (UN-NGO-IRENE) WFUNA and member UNAs participated in the meeting for "Capacity Building for the United Nations - NGO Informal Regional Network in Africa", held in Hammamet (Tunisia) 8-11 January 2002, which established the UN-NGO-IRENE in Africa. Several African UNAs took on sub-regional coordinating functions.

- During the period, the organization's Geneva office conducted annual seminars on the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in collaboration with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights: 21-25 July 2003, more than 60 participants (3 UNAs), 19-23 July 2004, 250 participants (13 UNAs), 19-21 July 2005, over 200 participants (10 UNAs) and 26-28 July 2006, over 170 participants (11 UNAs).

WFUNA convened meetings for UNAs at the time of the annual DPI-NGO conferences held each year in September (8-10 2003, 8-10 2004, 7-9 2005 and 6-8 2006) in New York, to encourage their participation in these conferences.

(ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies in the field or at Headquarters.

United Nations Reform

- In 2004, WFUNA and its member UNAs, actively supported the work of the Cardoso Panel on Civil Society relations with the United Nations, including the submission of a substantial paper, participation in dialogues and briefing sessions: the Panel's final report (22 June 2004) made affirmative references to the valuable role of United Nations Associations.

- In 2005, WFUNA participated very actively in the preparations for the Millennium plus 5 Review Summit, serving on the NGO Task Force for the United Nations General Assembly President, facilitating the formation of the Millennium plus 5 NGO network and representing this network at the United Nations General Assembly Hearing with civil society preparatory to the Summit, 23-24 June 2005, United Nations, New York.

- WFUNA and UNA-USA conducted a series of seminars at the UNA-USA office in New York on the reform of the Economic and Social Council in 2005, reporting the findings to the President of the Council, Ambassador Marjatta Rasi, and its Permanent Missions to the United Nations.

World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)

- The World Federation Task Force on WSIS was established in 2003 with representatives from the UNAs of: China, Denmark, Ecuador, Mozambique, Pakistan, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and the World Federation's Geneva Office. Members of the WFUNA Task Force attended all the WSIS conferences, participated in regular on-line cooperation meetings, ran a booth at Palexpo, Geneva, Switzerland and disseminated information about the WSIS process to all UNAs.

The United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI) and the United Nations Information Centers

- Meetings of European UNAs regarding the closure of European United Nations Information Centers were convened in 2003, 2004 and 2006. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between DPI and WFUNA, December 2003.

(iii) Initiatives in support of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Promoting civil society engagement with the MDGs was a very high priority during this period. Highlights of WFUNA's activities include

- Annual "We the Peoples' reports" based on global online surveys of civil society engagement with the MDGs, produced in partnership with the North South Institute in Arabic, English, French and Spanish and launched at each DPI/NGO Conference.

- Round table dialogues on the MDGs held at the United Nations in New York, convened in partnership with the NGO Section of DESA, took place as follows: "Mainstreaming Gender into the MDGs" - June 2003, "Implementing the MDGs: Mobilizing Resources for the MDGs" – September 2003, "Campaigning for the MDGs in the US: Challenges, Opportunities, and the NetAid approach" — October 2003, "The Nexus Between the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and Meeting the MDGs"– October 2003, "Achieving the MDGs for Health – Progress and Prospects" – January 2004, "Achieving the MDGs in the Least Developed Countries (LDC): Challenges and Choices" – February 2004, "Do the MDGs signal an end to the era of International Development Cooperation?" – April 2004.

- Highly successful regional Model United Nations Conferences on the MDGs were held in Beijing, China in August 2004 for 20 UNA delegations, in Stellenbosch University, South Africa in 2005 for 21 UNA delegations and in New Delhi, India in 2006 for 15 UNA delegations. The events in China and India simulated the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and were attended by the Executive Director, Mr Kim Hak-Su.

(iv) Activities in support of Global Principles

- To commemorate the 60th anniversary of the United Nations, WFUNA conducted a series of events in partnership with member UNAs, including "The United Nations at 60: Time for Renewal" conference with UNA-USA in March 2005. Throughout the year, WFUNA held a series of seminars, sponsored by UNA-Sweden, to commemorate the 100 birth anniversary of Dag Hammarskjold. As well, WFUNA hosted a reception for the opening of the From Reaction to Prevention: Civil Society Forging Partnerships to Prevent Violent Conflict and Build Peace in 19-21 July 2005.

- On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of WFUNA in 2006, a global essay competition in honor of Dr Hans Blix was launched on the report of the Commission on the Weapons of Mass Destruction. Partners included the United Nations Departments of Disarmament Affairs and Public Information, the United Nations University, the NGO Committee on Disarmament and the Simons Foundation.

- To commemorate the 60th anniversary of WFUNA, the first ever video was made about the organization, and included senior United Nations personnel such as Mr. Mark Malloch Brown. On the actual birthday of WFUNA, 2 August 2006, a press conference was held at United Nations Headquarters and transmitted live on the United Nations website.

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Note by the Secretary-General

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1. Fondation Guilé

(Special; 2003)

Part A - Introduction

The Guilé Foundation is an ecclesiastical foundation established under Swiss civil law. It was founded by Charles Burrus and his wife in 1997. The registered office of the Foundation is the Domaine de Guilé in Boncourt (Switzerland), the former estate of the Burrus family.

In 2005, the Foundation was completely reorganized. A new board of trustees was appointed and the Foundation's entire program revised. The major objective of the Guilé Foundation is to tailor its activities to the crucial topics of values in connection with corporate responsibility. The Foundation's activities focus on the discussion and examination of important current topics on the ethical challenges managers and entrepreneurs have to face as a result of globalization.

Based on the mission of the Guilé Foundation to address entrepreneurial challenges around the issues of the Global Compact, the Foundation works in three complementary areas of activities:

1. The Guilé European Engagement Fund and Policy: The basic idea of the engagement fund is to invest in companies that are members of the United Nations Global Compact and committed themselves to make progress in the areas of human rights, labor norms, environment, and anti-corruption. The fund follows an engagement strategy, i.e. it strives for an active dialogue as shareholder, supporting the companies to further integrate the United Nations Global Compact principles into management systems and strategic decision-making processes (Guilé Engagement Policy). The Guilé Foundation was one of the first institutions to launch an innovative approach to combine the financial markets with the objectives of a global non-binding framework of principles.
2. The Guilé Foundation program offers a series of seminars and dialogues with a specific focus on how to live up to corporate responsibility in the context of an ever more rapid globalization process. The main target audience is actual and future decision makers of the private and public sector. The uniqueness of the Foundation's dialogues and seminars is based on the specific topic, the method applied and the quality of the contributors. Guilé concentrates its dialogues on issues that need a rather small audience and a confidential atmosphere in order to facilitate an open and frank discussion and exchange of experience among participants.
3. Domaine de Guilé: The exclusive infrastructure of the Domaine de Guilé, the seat of the Guilé Foundation, supports the two main activities as it offers a perfect surrounding for the workshops and seminars.

While the main focus of activities remains on Switzerland, starting in November in 2006, the Guilé Foundation has expanded its activities to European countries by engaging with companies that are in the portfolio of the Guilé European Engagement Fund.

Part B – Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field:

- Press conference on the launch of the Guilé European Engagement Fund in cooperation with the United Nations Global Compact Office, 17 November 2006, Zurich, Switzerland.

- Financial contribution to the Foundation for the United Nations Global Compact in November 2006.
- Secondment of a Guilé Engagement Team member to the United Nations Global Compact Office in New York to support the work in the area Communication on Progress (COP) from February 2007 to June 2009.

Initiatives undertaken by the Guilé Foundation in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals:

- The Guilé Foundation initiated the Guilé European Engagement Fund in November 2006. The portfolio of this investment fund consists of about 30-50 multinational European companies (currently with headquarters in Finland, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), which have already signed or are about to sign the United Nations Global Compact. To foster endeavors in corporate responsibility, the Guilé Foundation engages in a credible dialogue and offers valuable services to companies that are in the portfolio of the fund. These services are provided by the foundation's Guilé Engagement Team of leading corporate responsibility experts, in close collaboration with the United Nations Global Compact Office. By engaging with companies, the fund and the Guilé Foundation contribute to all Millennium Development Goals in countries where the portfolio companies have operations.
- The Guilé Engagement Team engaged with several portfolio companies of the Guilé European Engagement Fund on the issue of social investment and approached them with very concrete proposals. The most advance project is the Health Microinsurance Initiative. Health is of crucial importance for sustainable development and schemes that help the poor to cover the financial risks linked to health and to reduce their out-of-pocket payments are on the top priority for the people living under the poverty line. Microinsurance aims to offer adopted solutions as microfinance offers access to credit for people without any securities. Driven by the high demand, the Guilé led consortium focused on developing a pilot project in the health microinsurance sector. So far, suitable pilot project areas have been defined, potential distribution channels and partners in two Indian states identified and the situation in African countries was explored where the framework conditions allow private sector solutions and health services are in place. The Health Microinsurance Initiative contributes to Millennium Development Goals 4, 5, and 6.
- Events organized by the Guilé Foundation: The ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact were also the basis for the dialogues and seminars offered by the Guilé Foundation. Theses seminars were addressed at decision-makers within economy, governments and civil society. The seminars' aims are to (1) sensitize to the deficiencies found in the way the strategies and policies based on the ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact are implemented and (2) offer the opportunity to exchange experiences and best practices on how to best meet the strategic and political goals. The series with dialogues and seminars was started on 14 December 2006 at the Domaine de Guilé with a first event on "Is China using the resources of the world?". The speaker was Mr. Claude Martin, former Director General of the World Wildlife Found International and member of the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development. The program was continued in 2007 with four meetings in Boncourt, Geneva, Basel and Zurich.

- In 28 November 2006, the Foundation entered into cooperation with the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs programme to set-up and manage a education platform for small and medium-sized companies concentrating on subjects around the ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact. Several seminars were and will be organised in cooperation with this platform in 2007 and the coming years.
- The team of the Guilé Foundation was closely associated in the initiative to build an international communication centre for the Millennium Development Goals in Switzerland. From August to October 2006, the team supported the initiators in helping set up the content for the future communication centre (http://www.cmdg.ch/page_3.html).

2. Green Earth Organization

(Special; 2003)

PART I

(i) The aim of Green Earth Organization is to help halt environment degradation, conserve and restore the environment geared toward sustainable development.

Objectives/Purpose: Its objectives are:

- To promote and undertake tree planting
- To promote and undertake water conservation activities
- To educate the public to create awareness on the need to protect the environment
- To promote development that mainstreams environment conservation and gender equity
- To engage in policy analysis, lobby and advocacy towards sustainable use of natural resource
- Energy conservation activities
- Forest and biodiversity conservation activities.

(ii) Expanded area of Activities

GEO has expanded its activities in lobby and advocacy towards sustainable management of the forest. Besides, it has as part of its policy changes, ensured that all projects that are planned and implemented, to mainstream gender needs.

In addition to that, most programmes planned have mainstreamed poverty reduction activities to address the fundamental cause of environment degradation which tend to undermine protection of the environment and sustainable development. Another major activity is education to create awareness about the danger of HIV/AIDs pandemic.

- World Environment Day was celebrated in Kumasi with second cycle schools in the Kumasi Metropolis with 10 second cycle schools participating to create awareness about the need to protect the environment – 10 June 2004.
- Undertook wetlands restoration project to preserve and maintain the ecosystem to support livelihood in Songhor ramsar site in Ada from January – December 2004.

- Publication on water in the Green Dove highlighting on the importance of water and the need to protect water resources. Issue No. 36 – December 2005.
- Wetland restoration project to protect the Keta wetlands and to support the citizens' livelihood at Keta ramser site in Volta Region from May 2006 – April 2007.
- The organisation published issues on climate change, covering causes and effects in its news letter the Green Dove. Issue No. 35 published in August 2005.
- Workshop and field trip were organized for teachers from second cycle institutions drawn from forty secondary schools from Volta, Eastern, Central, Ashanti regions. Other participants came from Greater Accra and Western regions. The workshop was to get teachers and students involved in advocacy lobby and campaign against forest destruction. At Catholic Pastoral training Centre Akwadum near Koforidua – October 2005.
- Green Earth Organization trained 40 women in fuel efficient stove construction to reduce amount of fuel wood use daily to reduce pressure on the destruction of the forest at Ada – May 2005.
- Green Earth Organization nursed 10,000 seedlings and distributed to communities to plant in Ada and Keta to encourage agro forestry and to provide the people with fuel energy in future at Keta – February 2006.
- Equipping civil society group on lobby and advocacy skill towards the protection of the forest resource at Kumasi – March 2006.
- Participated in stakeholders workshop on Forest Certification by the Friends of the Earth Ghana on the theme "Certification and sustainable forest management in Ghana" – March 2006.
- Participated in national Desertification programme in preparation towards United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in Accra organized by the Friends of the Earth Ghana on the theme "Desertification the neglected menace" - November 2006.
- Research on the impact of using environmental newspaper to carry out environmental education and awareness creation among readers - August-December 2006.
- Seminar was held on wetlands to educate the public on the importance f wetland. And World Wetlands Day was observed with a seminar in conjunction with Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission on the theme Wetlands support fisheries – Keep them healthy in Accra – February 2006.
- Sixty-five (65) women were trained in proper use of agro chemical in Keta to minimize agro chemical contamination of agricultural land at Keta – February 2007.

PART II

- Expert Group meeting and workshop on the theme "Integrating environment into the development processes: Practical experiences in Sub Saharan Africa" organized by Environment Protection Agency (EPA); Ministry of Environment and Science, Ghana; United Republic of Tanzania, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and United Nations Development Program in Accra, Ghana – 3-6 October, 2005.

3. Hong Kong Council of Social Service

(Special; 2003)

Part I. Introduction

i. The aims and purposes of the organization and its main course of action

The Hong Kong Council of Social Service (HKCSS) represents non-governmental welfare agencies committed to sustain and develop social welfare in Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China. HKCSS and its member agencies believe in social justice and equality, and the intrinsic rights of every individual. While society is obliged to provide individuals with the basic social and economic resources to develop their potentials, individuals in turn should carry out their responsibilities towards their families and society, to be self-reliant and to achieve self-actualization.

With the vision to build a welfare sector that is highly accountable, efficient, effective and responsive to social needs, upholding the long-term sustainable development of society and the well-being of our citizens, HKCSS aims to promote the development of social welfare together with its member agencies, through: Enhancing accountability of social welfare service agencies; Promoting improvement of social welfare services; Facilitating agencies to better serve the community; Advocating equality, Justine, social integration and a caring society; and Setting the local welfare sector as a model of excellence in the international community.

Part II. Contribution to the Organization to the Work of the United Nations

i. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings:

HKCSS Representatives attended the following UN events from 2003-2006:

1) Asia Pacific Regional Conference in preparation of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Phase 1 - on 13-15 January 2003, Tokyo, Japan;

2) World Summit on the Information Society, 10-12 December 2003, Geneva. Representative, Dr C K Law, had his intervention at a formal roundtable discussion during the Summit, highlighting the needs of developing countries in accessing the Internet;

3) United Nations Consultative Meeting on Deliberation for a Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 16-20 June 2003, New York, United States of America;

4) International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Africa 2004, 4- 8 May 2004, Cairo, Egypt;

5) United Nations 3rd Meeting of Ad Hoc Committee on a comprehensive and Integral International Convention on Promotion and Protection of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities, 24 May-4 June 2004, New York, United States;

6) Prep-Com 2 for Second Phase of WSIS, 17-25 February 2005, Geneva, Switzerland;

7) Meeting of the United Nations Committee on Children's Rights on 6 June 2005, Geneva, Switzerland; the Organisation also contributed to the preparation of the "NGO Report of Hong Kong SAR of China under the Convention of on the Rights of the Child";

8) Second Phase of WSIS, 16-18 November 2005, Tunis;

9) United Nations 6th Meeting of Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on Promotion and Protection of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities, 1-12 August, 2005, New York, United States of America;

10) 10th Session of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) Thematic Working Group on Disability Related Concerns, 4-7 July, 2005, Bangkok, Thailand;

11) United Nations 8th Meeting of Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities, 14-25 August, 2006, New York, United States;

12) UNESCAP Biwako Millennium Framework Stakeholders' Coordination Meeting, 17-19 July, 2006, Bangkok, Thailand;

13) The First Regional Conference on 11-12 October, Bangkok, Thailand, focused on the regional and national implementations of the outcomes of Geneva Phase as well as the formulation on draft of the Regional Plan of Action towards Information Society in Asia and the Pacific. Intervention was made by the HKCSS representative with respect to the right of disabled persons to be included in the draft action plan;

14) Internet Governance Forum at Athens, Greece from 30 October-2 November 2006.

ii. Cooperation with UN bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters:

1) The organization prepared a formal submission of supplementary information and views on the second report of the Hong Kong SAR of China under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to the Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights on 24 March 2005;

2) The organization met Ms Virginia Bonoan-Dandan, Chairman of the Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights and Ms Maria Virginia Bras Gomes, Member of the Committee on 3 March 2005 in Hong Kong SAR of China and expressed its recommendations on the implementation of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

3) The organization contributed to the compilation of the reports on the application of the International Labour Convention in the Hong Kong SAR of China for the period from 1 June 2001 – 31 May 2005;

4) The organization contributed to the compilation of the second report of the Hong Kong SAR of China under International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) which was submitted to the Committee in March 2004.

iii. Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals:

a. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDG)

The organization contributed to the MDG in the Hong Kong SAR of China. Major actions have been undertaken the following:

Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

1) The MDG related agenda were covered in the programme of the 5th International Conference on Social Work in Health and Mental Health, in Hong Kong SAR of China, 10-14 December 2006. More than 700 papers on sub-themes on Children & Adolescence, Women & Health, Infertility & Reproductive Health, and Poverty & Sustainable Development were presented. A paper on "From Polarization to Participation Combating Poverty in an Affluent City" was presented by the organization;

2) In commemoration of the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, the organisation held the following events: (1)A Poverty Summit held on 21 & 22 September, 2004; (2)A multi-stakeholders strategy dialogue on 8 October 2006 to establish a unified position on child poverty and develop policy proposals; (3)A Forum on Combat Poverty-Policies and Strategies and exhibition on 17 October 2005; (4)A Seminar on "How to Vitalize the Districts in Poverty" on 14 October 2006; a resources website on poverty alleviation was launched on that day.

3) Three Roundtable Discussions were held on 10, 14 & 28 September 2006 to create opportunities to build cross-sector consensus about child poverty and discuss potential solutions;

4) A five-day Poverty Visitations Programme was arranged on 23, 25, 31 August 2006 and 6, 7 September 2006 to provide the opportunity to learn about the challenges faced by the poor;

5) In 2005: An Open Forum on "From International Convention to Local Policy Implementation: Poverty, Social & Cultural (ESC) Rights", 26 July 2005; Seminar on Poverty Alleviation, 26 April 2006; Research Report on "Voices of the Poor"; Sharing Session on "Service Support for Working Poor Families", 30 May 2005; Briefing Session on Poverty Alleviation and Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme (CSSA) Review, 16 March 2005;

6) In 2004: Research Report on "A Comprehensive Jobs Strategy? An Exploratory Study on Policies Tracking Unemployment in Hong Kong"; Public Seminar on Poverty, 22 September 2004; Poverty Summit 2004, 21 September 2004;

7) In 2003: Research Report on "Child Poverty Study"; Seminar and Workshop on Community Economic Development, 13 January 2003.

Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women

1) Workshop on "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women", 25 September 2004;

2) Workshop on "Women-centered Social Service in Hong Kong–Theory and Practices", 1 January 2004;

3) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women Consultation Forum, 31 October 2003;

b. Activities in Support of Global Principles

All of the following activities were organized in the Hong Kong SAR of China:

1) 2 roundtables to prepare for WSIS Participation on 26 August 2003 & 30 October, 2003;

2) Post WSIS phase 1 follow up work, in support of the Global Principles and Declaration adopted by participating countries in the Summit: Successfully lobbied the government in conducting research studies to measure the level of digital inclusion in Hong Kong SAR of

China, with particular references to the underprivileged. Successfully lobbied the government and the commercial sector in establishing a Digital Solidarity Fund which has been providing financial support for digital inclusion activities in the community since 2004;

3) Seminar on Critical Issues Affecting the Drafting of an International Convention on Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities, 3 August 2004;

4) Seminar on the Implications and Challenges of an International Convention on Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities, 7 October 2005;

5) Sharing Session on Practice Wisdom on Implementation of Integrated Family Service, 17 February 2006;

6) International Day of Family was observed in 2006 in the form Press Conference through radio. The Organization held the followings: Collaboration with the Radio Telecom Hong Kong in incorporate topics related to "Family" into the radio programme, Thematic report on family, Conference on Balancing Work and Family on 25 May 2006, family-work balance website, roving exhibition to enhance public understanding, promotion of partnership between business and welfare sector in providing family friendly support to employees;

7) Views and Concerns on the Consultation Paper on Legislating Against Racial Discrimination was submitted to the Legislation Council of Hong Kong SAR of China on 4 Feb 2005;

8) "From Promise to Performance: A Forum on the Recent Convention of the Rights of the Child Hearing and Concluding Observations", 26 November 2005;

4. International Association for Water Law

(Special; 1971)

PART I. Introduction

i) As stated in the Association's Charter, the purpose of the International Association for Water Law (IAWL, hereinafter referred to as AIDA, the Spanish acronym for its name) is to foster the evolution, study, knowledge, understanding and application of national and international water law, with a view to the development of national water legislation and of the legal aspects of national water administrations and institutions, and of related aspects of international water law. The doctrines, laws, institutions and administrations pertaining to areas smaller than nation-states are also included. In practice, AIDA acts as catalyst for the exchange of information relevant to water law, policy and administration, both among its members and within the context of the meetings in which it participates.

ii) Membership in AIDA is international and includes lawyers and engineers involved in water management. An amendment, approved by the Executive Council on 25 June 2003, extends to corporate entities the possibility to become members. Moreover, AIDA has instituted a network of regional representatives of the Association, who are to assist the Executive Council in the identification of issues of relevance to the scope of activities of AIDA, in keeping in closer contact with members from the relevant region and in the organization of AIDA events.

iii) Since August 2003, AIDA runs a website (www.aida-waterlaw.org) as a vehicle for the dissemination of information to its members and to the public at large. Through its newsletter, AquaForum, which is posted twice a year on the Web Site but is reserved to members, AIDA provides information on events, capacity building initiatives, publications and developments in the field of water law and administration.

PART II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Through participation in meetings and events of direct or indirect relevance to the achievement of the United Nations principles and goals, as follows:

i) Participation in the work of the United Nations

- Participation in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) International Hydrological Program (IHP) **meeting on 'Transboundary Aquifers in the Americas,'** Paris, France, 7-9 March, 2005. Contributions on topics and experiences of relevance to the management of transboundary aquifers.
- Support for the work of Ambassador Chusei Yamada (Japan), Special Rapporteur of the International Law Commission of the United Nations (ILC), on the development of a draft legal instrument on transboundary aquifers (ongoing).
- Participation in the launch of the UNESCO Centre for Water Law, Policy and Science, hosted by the University of Dundee, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The launch took place in Brussels, on 28 November 2006.

ii) Participation in other relevant events in line with Millennium Development Goal 7 (Ensure environmental sustainability), or in support of global principles

- **3rd World Water Forum**, Kyoto, Japan, 16-23 March, 2003, session on 'River Management and Water Uses'. Speech on the need for sound legal and institutional arrangements for river basin management and for the participation of water users in the water allocation process.
- **Sixth General World Meeting** of the **International Network of Basin Organizations (INBO/RIOB),** Fort-de-France, Martinique, 24-28 January, 2004. Participated in discussions relating to progress in the establishment of basin organizations, the implementation of the European Union (EU) Water Framework Directive and the role of international basin institutions in water management.
- **Second Israel-Palestinian-International Conference on 'Water for Life in the Middle East',** Antalya, Turkey, 10-14 October, 2004. Contribution on the legal framework for water resources management in Palestine.
- **International Workshop on African Water Laws: 'Plural Legislative Frameworks for Rural Water Management in Africa,'** Gauteng, South Africa, 26-28 January, 2005. Contribution on water entitlements and community-based approaches to water management.
- **Seminar on European, National and Comparative Law on the Implementation of Directive 2000/60/CE,** Liège, Belgium, 8 December, 2004. Paper on 'The French experience in the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive.'

- **Eighth *Riversymposium* - Water and Food Security,** Brisbane, Australia, 6-9 September, 2005. Keynote address on 'Approaches to the Integrated Management of Groundwater – A Comparative Law Perspective'.
- **3rd International Symposium on Transboundary Waters Management,** Ciudad Real, Spain, 30 May - 2 June, 2006. Various contributions: 'Groundwater and international law: translating principles into practice;' the implementation of international water legislation at the national level; the codification of the law of transboundary groundwaters by the International Law Commission.
- Participation in the work of the Water Resources Committee of the International Law Association (ILA), which resulted in the "Berlin Rules" on water resources adopted by the ILA in 2004.

iii) Comments

The organization would have performed much better in the implementation of the United Nations programmes if not for the following problems:

- information about international meetings and conferences generally arrives too late to be included in plans and budgets;
- scarce funds make attendance by representative staff at international meetings difficult.

5. International Federation of Agricultural Producers

(General; 1947)

Part I. Introduction

i. The aims and purposes of the organization and its main course of action

The International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP) is a world farmers' organisation. Founded in 1946, it represents in 2006 more than 600 million family farmers with a membership of 114 national farmers' organisations in 83 countries around the world. The focus of IFAP's policy work is to improve the position of farmers in a rapidly changing world-wide environment. IFAP is financed by voluntary contributions from its member organisations.

ii. Any change that may have had a significant impact on the organization vision and/or functions

Launching of a discussion paper for a new Strategic Plan for 2007-2010. IFAP has undergone significant changes since 2000. Membership from developing countries is growing strongly, IFAP's work program has expanded into more areas, and IFAP is invited to participate in more and more discussions of international institutions. Results have been very positive, but they have led to IFAP coming up against serious resource constraints. ***IFAP's 60th anniversary*** in May 2006 provided the occasion to look at the focus of IFAP over the next five years and where the real priorities lie.

PART II. CONTRIBUTION OF THE ORGANISATION TO THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) High-level meeting on Rural Development. IFAP participated in the Preparatory Committee session in New York, 30 April 2003 and in the meeting itself in Geneva, 30 June - 2 July 2003. IFAP stressed that the persistence of hunger and poverty was largely due to the neglect of agriculture over the last 10 years.

United Nations Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD), New York: IFAP participated in CSD11, 28 April-2 May 2003; CSD12, 19-30 April 2004; CSD13, 11-22 April 2005 (IFAP made recommendations on 'water') and CSD14, 1-12 May 2006 (IFAP made recommendation on 'energy for sustainable development and climate change'). IFAP representatives addressed the Ministerial Segments and Multi-stakeholder Dialogues on behalf of the Farmers' Group, and also participated in various side events.

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD): IFAP's President made a statement at the Conference of the Parties ***(COP) 6*** in Cuba, August 2003. This was the first time that a farmer leader had addressed the UNCCD. IFAP was also represented at Committee on the Parties of the Implementation of the Convention ***(CRIC) 3*** in Bonn, Germany, 2-11 May 2005, and at ***COP-7*** in Nairobi, Kenya, 17-28 October 2005.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC): IFAP addressed ***COP10*** in Buenos Aires, Argentina, 6-17 December 2004; ***COP11*** and COP/Meeting of the Parties (MOP) 1 in Montreal, Canada 28 November-9 December 2005, and ***COP12*** held in Nairobi 6-17 November 2006.

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD): IFAP participated in the ***Governing Council and 25th Anniversary***, Rome, 19-20 February 2003. 17 IFAP farmer leaders participated in the 1st ***IFAD Farmers' Forum*** linked to the IFAD Governing Council in 13-14 February 2006.

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO): The IFAP President addressed the plenary session of the ***FAO Conference*** in Rome, 29 November-10 December 2003 and 19-26 November 2005. IFAP proposed a new partnership with farmers as part of FAO's reform agenda. IFAP addressed the ***FAO Committee for Agriculture***, Rome, 31 March-5 April 2003; participated in the ***FAO Committee on World Food Security***, Rome, 20-23 September 2004, 23-26 May 2005, and 30-31 October 2006. The IFAP President led a delegation of farmer leaders to the ***FAO International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development***, Porto Alegre, Brazil, 7-10 March 2006.

World Health Organisation (WHO): IFAP participated in the WHO Private Sector Consultation on "***Diet, Nutrition and Non-Communicable Diseases***", Geneva, 17 June 2003, as well as the Joint WHO/World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)/FAO/World Bank Conference to "***Mobilise Resources for the Control of Avian Influenza in Animals and for the Prevention of Pandemic Influenza in Humans***", Geneva, 7-9 November 2005. IFAP participated in the ***World Health Assemblies*** of the WHO, Geneva, 16-25 May 2005 and 22-27 May 2006.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD): IFAP participated in ***UNCTAD XI*** in Sao Paulo, June 2004 and addressed an UNCTAD event on "Commodities, Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development". IFAP also participated in the ***UNCTAD Expert Group***

on Financing Trade and Development, Geneva, 15-16 November 2004, the ***UNCTAD Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities***, Geneva, 6-10 February 2006, and the UNCTAD ***Expert meeting on the Future of Small Commodity Producers in a Globalized World***, Geneva, 11-13 December 2006.

Codex Alimentarius: IFAP was represented at sessions of the Commission of the Codex Alimentarius in Rome, the Codex Committee on General Principles in Paris, the Codex Committee on Fresh Fruits and Vegetables in Mexico City, and the Codex Committee on Meat and Poultry Hygiene in Christchurch, New Zealand.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

Presentations by the United Nations and specialised agencies to major IFAP events

1. **36th IFAP World Farmers Congress in Washington D.C., 29 May-4 June 2004:** Address of the ***United Nations Under-Secretary-General*** and former Director of the World Food Program; Address on behalf of the ***Director General of FAO***.
2. **37th World Farmers' Congress, Seoul, Republic of Korea, 13-20 May 2006 (IFAP's 60th Anniversary):** Keynote address by the ***President of IFAD***. His speech set a new standard in the working relations between international organisations and farmers' organisations, with the development of a real partnership. Address of the ***Executive Secretary of UNCCD*** to mark the International Year of Deserts and Desertification. Address by the Director of the ***WHO*** Department of Food Safety, Zoonoses and Food-borne Diseases concerning food safety issues on the farm.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

i) Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

IFAP contributed to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the following areas:

Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1: Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day. ACTIONS:

- IFAP adopted "***Recommendations for Eliminating Rural Poverty and Achieving Food Security***" in November 2004. They constitute the road map of world farmers to achieving the United Nations MDGs, and in particular MDG 1. These recommendations were submitted to the **United Nations Task Force on Hunger** in September 2004 as well as the **Blair Commission for Africa** at its meeting in Ethiopia, 7-8 October 2004.

- Keynote speech by the Minister of Development Cooperation of the Netherlands at IFAP's 37th World Farmers' Congress in Seoul, May 2006. The Netherlands was the first country to ***directly support farmers' organisations in poor countries***, and the Minister announced that the Netherlands would scale up this support to a total of 50 million euros in the next four years.

- IFAP is a member of Organization for Economic Co-operational Development's **Povnet Agriculture Task Team** which met in Paris, 21-22 September 2005 and on 7-8 February 2006. The team worked on a text concerning "enabling pro-poor growth through agriculture".

- IFAP's President addressed the **World Bank** Rural Week seminar on "Small holders in coordinated supply chains" in Washington D.C. on 31 March 2005.

Goal 2. Promote gender equality and empower women. ACTIONS:

- IFAP held its 2nd ***International Conference for Women Farmers*** in Manila, Philippines, 19-21 November 2003. The conference declaration focused on women farmers' access to land and water resources and on international trade.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability.

Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources. ACTIONS:

- Adoption of IFAP policy papers on "Access to and Management of ***Water*** Resources" (June 2004), "Mitigation and Adaptation to ***Climate Change***: the role of farmers" (May 2006) and an updated booklet entitled: "The Struggle to Combat ***Desertification***, Guidelines to Good Practices: Farmer's experiences for sustainable development" (June 2004)

- The IFAP President addressed the 3rd ***World Water Forum*** in Kyoto, Japan 16-23 March 2003 and the 4th World Water Forum held in Mexico City, 16-25 March 2006.

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Target 12. Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system. ACTIONS:

- Holding of an IFAP ***Family Farmers' Conference on Trade*** with Ministers of Trade and Agriculture just prior to the World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial Conferences, in Cancun, Mexico, 9 September 2003, and in Hong Kong SAR China, on 12 December 2005. 200 farmers participated. IFAP also organised dialogue sessions with trade ambassadors during the annual WTO Public Symposiums held in Geneva 20-22 April 2005 and on 25-26 September 2006, entitled **Outstanding Issues in Agriculture and Impacts on Farm Policies"**. More than 300 participants attended each event.

ii) Activities in Support of Global Principles

- At its 60th Anniversary World Farmers' Congress held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, 13-20 May 2006, IFAP adopted a ***"World Farmers' Charter***". This Charter was presented to the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs on 23 October 2006.